THE Bombay Gazette, AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

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Bombay, 6th December 1862.

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Bombay, 2nd Dec., 1862. 92, Mody Street, Fort.

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THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Screw Steam-Ship ORISSA, (1,650 Tons and 350 H.P.,) Captain A. PARISH, will be despatched for Aden and Suez on FRIDAY, the 12th December, at 8 P.M., carrying Mails and Passengers for England.

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THOMAS BLACK, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Company's Office,
Bombay, 6th November 1862.

N.B.—Parcels will not be received in this Office under any circumstances after 1 P.M., on Wednesday, the 10th instant.

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FOR SURAT.

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For Freight or Passage, apply at the Steamer's Office, next to the Bazar Gate.

Bombay, 12th Dec., 1862.

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C. H. OSBOURNE, Secretary.

Bombay, November 26th 1862.

Notices.

TRIP TO BASSEIN.—A Steamer plies between Tanna and Bassein every day high tide.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per *Cospatrick*, Captain ELMSLIE, from London, are requested to send off boats for their Cargo as it comes to hand, otherwise it will be landed at the risk and expence of the concerned.

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NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Ship *Queen of England*, OATES, Commander, from London, are requested to send off Boats for their Goods as they come to hand, failing which the same will be landed by the Captain at their expense and risk.

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Bombay, 5th Dec. 1862.

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Bombay, 29th Oct. 1862.

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Depy. Comy. Genl's. Office, Bombay, 22nd Nov. 1862.

J. P. DUNSTERVILLE, Major,
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Bombay, 20th November 1862.

ADVERTISEMENT.—Foreign ships calling at Goa to load Cotton will have to pay the same port dues as Portuguese Vessels in Portuguese ports. Cotton coming from British Territories, through Goa, to be exported is liable to no Customs duties either for importation or exportation. A memorandum of the port dues at Goa will be published shortly.

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TENDERS for the Construction of a Timber Slope on Elphinstone Bunder, and for the erection of certain Sheds on Carnac Bunder, will be received by the undersigned up to the 15th instant. Drawings and Specifications may be seen at the Office of the Company's Engineer on the Elphinstone Bunder.

By order of the Directors,

W. NICOL & Co.,
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Elphinstone Land and Press Company (Limited.)

Bombay, 6th December 1862.

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Bombay, 29th August 1861.

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No. 11, Forbes Street Fort, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Friday, 12th December 1862.

EXCHANGE.

On What Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight......	2s. 0¾d to 2s. 011/16d
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 013/16d.
Do. Documents...	Do. do.	2s. 0½d to 2s. 015/16d.
Calcutta	At sight............	100¾
Madras	30 days' sight	99
China	60 Do. do.	215 to 216 per $100.

SHARES.

Names	Paid up.	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		[ex divd.
Agra Bank	500	5 pc. ct.	85 per cent pm.
Bombay Bank	1,000	4½ do.	90 ditto.
Central Bank	250	2½ do.	6 Disct.
Commercial Bank ...	500	3 do.	10 prem.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China ...	200	2½ do.	1½ pr. ct. pm.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London and China ...	250	5 do.	46 prem.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	106 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	4½ do.	80 pr. ct. pm.
PRESS COS.			
Apollo Press Co......	11,000	1,800 per share	Rs. 22,000 p. sh.
Colaba Press Co......	2,700	300 do.	Rs. 6,250 p. sh.
Hydraulic Press Co..	4,000	350 per share ...	Rs.250 dis. nom.
Elphinstone Land & Press Co...........	6,000	225 per share ...	Rs.4,300p.sh.pm
RAILWAY COS.			
G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock.	218-3-0	pr. ct.	Rs. 4 disct.
Do. New £20 shares.	130.14.6	2½ do.	Rs. 8 disct.
Bombay Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2½ do.	Nominal.
SPINNING & WEAVING COS.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co. ...	5,000	1,000 per share.	Par.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	......	Rs. 400 disct.
ManockjiPittySpinning&Weaving Co.	550	......	Rs. 200 disct.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co. ...	2,500	450 Rs. p. share.	Rs.75 to 100 pm.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co. ...	1,500	......	Rs. 325 disct.
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000	......	Rs. 200 disct.
Bombay United Spinning&Weaving Co	4,500	......	Ditto.
Jafar Alee Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited ...	125	......	Ditto.
Cooria Spinning Co ..	5,000	......	
Bombay & N. Co....	500	32 per share ...	Rs. 100 per sh.
Colaba Land Co......	10,000	Rs. 100	Rs. 16,000.
Apostle Mill Co.	4,000	......	Rs. 300 disct.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan............ 96
„ Loan 1835-36............ }
„ Loan 1842-43............ } 94¾
„ Loan 1854-55............ }
New Five per Cent. Loan.................. 105
Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan 112¼

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each.................. Rs. 10-5
Bank of England Notes............ „ 10-3
Spanish Dollars .... „ 240
Carolus .... „ 290
Mexican Dollars.................... „ 225
German Crowns .... „ 213
Five Franc Pieces.................. „ 205
Bar Silver .... „ 106½ to 106¾
Gold Leaf .... „ 16-7

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton) ready ...£2 17s. 6d.
(Seed) ....£2 10s. 0d.
To London (Cotton) ....£3 2s. 6d.
(Seed) ....£2 12s. 6d.
To China.......................... }
To Clyde.......................... } No enquiry.
Hull............................... }
Calcutta and back ....Rs. 20 offered.

(PRICES CURRENT (11th December 1862.)

COTTON at Colaba : Per candy
Old Broach, ready .... Rs. 370 to 375
Old Surat.. „ 380 to 385
Old Dhollera, and Bhownugger.................. „ 370 to 385
Old Oomrawuttee.................................. „ 345 to 350
Old Comptah.. „ 350 to 355
Old Dharwar Sawginned .... „ 525 to 530
Old Sarsee, and Nuggur .... „ 340 to 345
Old Veraval .... „ 330 to 335
Khandeish .... „ 325 to 330
Old Poratchee .... „ 335 to 340
Old Accote .... „ 350 to 355
Old Mangalore .... „ 335 to 340
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,480 to 1,485.
SEEDS—Linseed, Candeish...at Rs. 6-2 to 6-3 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat........ „ 8 to 8-2 nominal.
Gingelly mixed (Black and White).......... „ 32 to 33 nominal.
Niger .... „ 28 to 29

REPORT ON THE BOMBAY MARKET.

(From our Overland Summary of this morning.)

THE Import Market still remains in the anamolous position in which it has continued since last July; the bona fide dealers continue to be cautious, and their operations are what is unusual at this season of the year, but sparing and occasional, which must be attributed to the absence of any legitimate and consumptive demand from the marts in the Interior. The clearances of *Piece Goods* during the past fortnight have been but very moderate, notwithstanding, that several speculators who from their position are unable to hold the goods any longer, are anxious to sell even at a loss. The speculative enquiry which existed on part of the European Houses during last fortnight has ceased since the arrival of the Galle telegram, and latterly some of the importers having become less firm, the prices of most of the staple Grey Goods have declined. *Twists* are firmer. *Metals* barely maintain former prices.

In the Produce Market very little business is doing at present. *Cotton* is dull at considerably lower rates; *Seeds* are inactive and sparingly dealt in.

IMPORTS.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.—A very moderate amount of business has been done in most kinds of Grey Goods at reduced values. The sales of *Grey Shirtings* are rather small; both 40 and 45 in. cloth has declined in value; 50 and 54 in. remain somewhat firm in value. *Grey Longcloths* have changed hands at easier rates. *Grey Domestics* are very little enquired for of late. *Grey Twist* are scarce and steady. *Grey T Cloths* were in good request during the earlier part of the fortnight, but latterly have quoted at somewhat easier rates. *Grey Madapollams* have been forced into the market at lower figures. *Grey Printers* remain scarce and firm. *Grey Jacconets* have fetched former rates. *Grey Mulls* of fine makes are in request; other kinds are dull.

White Goods have continued in fair request, particularly *Shirtings* of common and middle kinds, *Madapollams* and Jacconets, at former quotations; *Mulls* of ordinary make show an advance in price, while fine makes are neglected; *Lappets* and *Colored Lappets* are enquired at somewhat lower rates; *Dhoties* are firm in enquiry and value.

Prints and *Colored Goods* are quiet, but there is no change in prices; *Dyed Cambrics* and *Jacconets* are rather firm, but *Dyed Mulls* are less enquired for.

Turkey Red Goods have been sold to a moderate extent, principally plain *Cambrics*; latterly the market has become dull, and previous rates are difficult to be obtained.

The sales of the fortnight comprise :—

(From the 26th ultimo to 12th instant inclusive.)

Grey Shirtings. Rs. a. p.
500 Pieces, 36 in, 39 yds, 7 to 12 oz. ... 7 13 0 p. pce.
1000 „ 45 in, 38 yds, 7 4 ...... 7 3 0
450 „ 50 in, 38 yds, 10 ...... 8 13 6
300 „ 50 in, 38 yds, 10 ...... 8 14 0
1000 „ 54 in, 38 yds, 10 ...... 9 0 0
850 „ 36 in, 38 yds, 7 12 oz. 7 8 6
50 „ 45 in, 38 yds, 9 4 ...... 8 12 0
500 „ 45 in, 38 yds, 10 ...... 9 0 0
300 „ 45 in, 38 yds, 10 6 ...... 9 5 6
3000 „ 40 in, 38 yds, 7 ...... 6 15 0
600 „ 40 in, 38 yds, 7 ...... 6 10 6
2500 „ 50 in, 38 yds, 10 ...... 8 12 0
2500 „ 54 in, 38 yds, 11 ...... 9 8 0

Grey Long Cloth.
100 Pieces, 36 in, 36 yds, 7 lbs. 4 oz. 5 14 0
100 „ 39 in, 36 yds, 7 8 ...... 6 8 0
400 „ 45 in, 36 yds, 10 ...... 7 9 0
500 „ 40 in, 36 yds, 9 ...... 7 0 0
1400 „ 36 in, 36 yds, 6 12 ...... 5 4 0
3400 „ 45 in, 36 yds, 10 8 ...... 8 2 0
2250 „ 45 in, 36 yds, 10 ...... 7 9 0

Grey T Cloth.
2500 Pieces, 32 in, 24 yds, 6 lbs. 4 13 9
500 „ 32 in, 24 yds, 6 ...... 4 12 3
500 „ 32 in, 24 yds, 5 10 oz. 4 11 0
11000 „ 32 in, 24 yds, 5 7 ...... 0 12 0 per lb.
4000 „ 30 in, 24 yds, 6 ...... 4 12 0 p. pce.
1800 „ 30 in, 24 yds, 5 4 ...... 4 4 6
1900 „ 26 in, 24 yds, 5 8 ...... 4 8 0
400 „ 28 in, 24 yds, 5 ...... 4 0 0
300 „ 28 in, 24 yds, 5 4 ...... 4 2 0

Grey Domestics.
1000 Pieces, 32 in, 48 yds, 12 lbs. 9 5 6
500 „ 30 in, 34 yds, 19½ 16 0 0
260 „ 32 in, 72 yds, 19 8 ......17 8 0
400 „ 30 in, 72 yds, 23 ......17 4 0

Grey Madapollams.
2000 Pieces, 32 in, 24 yds, 2 lbs. 15 oz.... 2 12 6

Grey Jacconets.
31200 Pieces, 40 in, 20 yds, No. 4 ...... 1 1 6
1500 „ 40 in, 20 yds, 2 lbs. 2 oz. ... 2 5 0
2400 „ 40 in, 20 yds, 2 2 ...... 2 6 0
2000 „ 40 in, 20 yds, 2 6 ...... 2 11 6
1000 „ 40 in, 20 yds, 2 2 ...... 2 6 0
1200 „ 50 in, 20 yds, 2 4 ...... 3 8 0

White Shirtings.
1000 Pieces, 36 in, 40 yds, ... 6 8 0

White Cambrics.
600 Pieces, 45 in, 12 yds, ... 2 6 0
600 „ 40 in, 12 yds, ... 2 0 0

White Book Muslins.
600 Pieces 54 in, 12 yds, 1 14 to 3 1 0

Dyed Cambrics.
4000 Pieces 24 in, 28 yds, (to arrive) 4 4 0

T. Red Cambrics.
4000 Pieces, ⅞ in, 28 yds, ... 6 6 0
2000 „ ⅞ in, 28 yds, ... 6 9 0
500 „ ⅞ in, 24 yds, ... 7 5 0
600 „ 24 in, 28 yds, ... 6 9 6
400 „ 24 in, 28 yds, ... 6 7 0
6500 „ 24 in, 28 yds, ... 6 9 0

T. Red Domestics.
400 Pieces, ⅞ in, 28 yds, ... 6 4 0

T. Red Prints.
900 Pieces, ⅞ in, 28 yds, ... 7 8 0

TWIST.—Both *Mule* and *Water Twists* were in good demand at somewhat advanced rates, until the arrival of the Galle telegram when the market became rather quiet. The sales, however, are trifling owing to the firmness of the importers. For *Orange* and *Green Yarns* there is some speculative enquiry; *T. R. Yarns* are quiet at previous rates. Sales are :—

10 Bales Mule Twist 300 lbs Nos. 30 ...... at As. 14¾ p.lb.
10 „ Do. 300 40...... „ 16¾
100 „ Do. 300 40...... „ 16¾
50 „ Do. 300 50...... „ 15¼
5 „ Do. 300 50...... „ 17¾
5 „ Do. 300 60...... „ 19¾
2 „ Do. 300 70...... „ 23
8 „ Water Twist 300 20...... „ 14¼
12 „ Do. 300 30...... „ 16¾
5 „ Do. 300 40...... „ 17¼
100 „ Orange Twist 400 30, 40, 50... „ 16¼
35 „ Do. 400 30, 40, 50... „ 16¼
15 „ Green Twist 400 40...... „ 16¼
35 „ Do. 400 40...... „ 16¾
6 „ T. Red Twist 300 30, 40...... „ 25
40 „ Do. 300 40, 50...... „ 27¼

METALS.—Of Metals generally there are liberal supplies in the market, which prevent prices advancing though there is a fair demand. For *Copper* there has been scarcely so much demand and prices are easier. *Yellow Metal* is dull and lower. *Iron* is dull and less enquired for; lower rates are being offered for most descriptions. *Steel Tubs* have a downward tendency; while *Faggots* are steady. *Spelter* has changed in favour of buyers. *Tin Plates* are in small request, and quotations are unaltered. *Lead* has undergone a change in favour of buyers. Sales are :—

Rs. A. P.
500 Cwt. Copper Braziers .... 58 4 0 p. cwt.
200 „ Ditto. 58 4 0
250 „ Ditto. 58 1 0
400 „ Ditto. 58 10 0
750 „ Ditto. 58 4 0
500 „ Ditto. 58 2 0
250 „ Copper Sheathing........................ 58 4 0
200 „ Ditto. 58 8 0
200 „ Ditto. 58 10 0
250 „ Do. Tiles 58 4 0
1000 „ Do. Ingot 58 4 0
200 „ Yellow Metal Braziers..................... 45 8 0
500 „ Do. do. 45 0 0
2200 „ Do. do. Sheathing...... 44 12 0
180 Tons. Iron British Bar .... 31 0 0 p.cdy.
3000 Tubs. Steel Swedish .... 9 12 0 p.cwt.
1400 „ Do. do. 10 1 0
500 Bundles Do. do. 10 8 0
500 Tubs Do. do. 10 1 0
55 Bottles, Quicksilver .... 40 4 0 p. md.

COCHINEAL continues dull, and quotations are a trifling lower.

SAFFRON.—Owing to increased supplies, lower rates are offered.

BEER in bottle has a good demand; that in wood is neglected.

CORDAGE.—*Manilla* is little enquired for; other descriptions remain unnoticed.

COALS.—A sale of 1000 tons steam coal was effected at Rs. 18 per ton.

SUNDRIES.—The following sales reported :—

300 Cwt. Lead Red .... 13 0 0 p. cwt.
250 „ Do. 13 8 0
250 „ Do. 14 0 0

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—A very trifling business has been done during the past fortnight, owing to the unfavourable advices received from Liverpool; the market has become depressed, the dealers withholding all operations, and prices show a decline of Rs. 30 to 40. Supplies are somewhat moderate, but hardly there is any cotton which is not adulterated in a greater or less degree with rubbish. The market closes dull. Transactions reported are :—

Candy. Rs.
300 New Dhollera .... 345 (to arrive in April.)
50 „ „ Do. .... 3?? (to arrive in April.)

WOOL.—The enquiry has become rather dull and prices have further declined.

OILSEEDS.—The demand for seeds continues slack. *Linseed* has been bought to a small extent at slightly lower rates, the prices for delivery till May being Rs. 6-4. *Rapeseed* is offering at Rs. 8. *Sesame Seed* continues scarce at Rs. 36 to 37; *Poppy Seed* is quoted easier and may be procured at Rs. 7-4 to Rs. 7-8. The prices of *Niger Seed* have declined at Rs. 26 to 27. *Ground Nuts* can be had at Rs. 27 to 28. Sales are :—

5000 Cwt. Linseed... at Rs. 5 9 0 p. cwt. (to arr. in Apr.)
1000 „ Ditto .. „ 5 11 6 (to arr. in Apr.)

COFFEE.—Little or no business has been done in Coffee, and prices are barely maintained. *Mocha* is quoted at Rs. 14 to Rs. 14½; and *Malabar* Rs. 11½ to 12.

PEPPER is unaltered in value, and little or no business is doing.

HEMP is procurable at cheaper rates.

SALTPETRE.—The market is quiet at previous rates.

MADDER-ROOT.—*Muscat* is available at about Rs. 4 according to quality. *Sind* is out of stock.

GUMS.—*Animie, Arabic*, and *Olibanum* are less enquired for and quoted lower; other kinds command an advance on our quotations.

GALLS are out of stock and prices quoted very high.

OPIUM.—The market is firm, today's quotation being Rs. 1,485.

MONEY MARKET AND EXCHANGE.

The Money Market continues without change since last report. We have no alteration in the Bank of Bombay rates, and the large amount of bullion expected by the incoming Mail now hourly due, has given an easy tone to the market.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES have considerably improved in value during the fortnight. The quotations are :—*Fours*, 94¾; *Fives*, 105; and *Fives-and-a-half*, 112¼.

EXCHANGE on London opened for this Mail at 2s. 1¼d. with a very weak market, and continued drooping; the supply of Bills being unequal to the demand of the local Banks for investment of large amount of specie received by them. The closing quotations are for *Bank Bills*, 2s. 0¾d. to 2s 011/16d., *Credits*, 2s. 013/16d.; and *Documents*, 2s. 0½d. to 2s. 015/16d.; with a downward tendency.

On Calcutta, exchange improved steadily during the fortnight, and we have to report an advance of one per cent.; the quotations are 99¾ for 60 days' sight bills, and 100¾ for sight bills.

On China, business has been done at Rs. 215 to 216 per 100 dollars.

OPIUM MEMORANDUM FOR THE WEEK ENDING TUESDAY, 9TH DEC. 1862.

PASSES GRANTED.

YEARS.	Up to 22nd Nov. 1862.	From 23rd to 28th Nov. 1862.	Total.
AT INDORE.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.
For 1860-61...............	...	...	*40,703
„ 1861-62...............	...	...	*26,150
„ 1862-63...............	12,369	1,402	13,771
AT AHMEDABAD.			
For 1860-61...............	...	...	*4,168
„ 1861-62...............	...	...	*42
„ 1862-63...............	2,161	504	2,665

IMPORTED INTO BOMBAY.

YEARS.	Up to 2nd Dec. 1862.	From 3rd to 9th Dec. 1862.	Lost on the Road.	Total Imported.
AT INDORE.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.
For 1860-61 ...	...	...	79	*40,624
„ 1861-62 ...	...	...	7¼	*26,142¼
„ 1862-63 ...	9,402	1,392	...	10,794
AT AHMEDABAD.				
For 1860-61...	...	...	18¼	*4,149¼
„ 1861-62 ..	...	...	...	*42
„ 1862-63...	1,936¼	728	½	2,664½

EXPORTED BY SEA.

YEARS.	Up to 2nd Dec. 1862.	From 3rd to 9th Dec. 1862.	Total.
AT INDORE.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.
For 1860-61...............	40,515½	13	40,528½
„ 1861-62...............	25,249½	29½	25,279
„ 1862-63...............	6,214½	1,039	7,253½
AT AHMEDABAD.			
For 1860-61...............	4,091	...	4,091
„ 1861-62...............	21	...	21
„ 1862-63...............	708½	280	988

DETAIL OF EXPORTS FROM 3RD TO 9TH DEC. 1862.

Of the Season 1860-61. Chests.
Per Steamer *Benares* 6
Per *Arratoon Apcar* 6½
Per *Gunja Sajee* .... ½
Of the Season 1861-62. 13
Per Steamer *Benares* 98
Per *Arratoon Apcar* 211½
Of the Season 1862-63. 29½
Per Steamer *Benares* 148
Per *Arratoon Apcar*........................ 891

Total...... 1,039

N. B.—The Opium Season year commences from 1st October and ends with 30th September.

* During the whole Season.

(Errors excepted)
C. J. DAVIES,
Acting Dy. Commissioner of Customs, Salt, and Opium, P.D.
Bombay, Custom House, 10th December 1862.

BANKS.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on Demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are :—

On London at 6 months' sight .... 2s. 0½d. per Rupee.
„ 4 do. .... 2s. 0¾d. do.
„ 3 do. .... 2s. 0½d. do.
„ 2 do. .... 2s. 0½d. do.
„ 1 do. .... 2s. 0d. do.
„ on demand ......
On Scotland do. ...... } 1s. 11⅞d. do.
On Ireland do. ...... }
On Paris, at 3 days' sight .... 1s. 11½d. do.
CircularNotespayablethroughout Europe 1s. 11½d. do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms :—
Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards.. 2 per ct. per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice ...... 3 „ „
Do. do. 6 do. ...... 4 „ „
Do. do. 12 do. ...... 5 „ „

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail, free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order*," and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, *(if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ½ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms :—
If to be remitted through the Corporation ...... Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of .... ½ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody .... ½ per cent.
Hours of business.................................. 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday .... 10 to 1 do

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay, 8th December 1862.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Head Office—No. 20, Threadneedle St., London.
Paid-up Capital—£644,000.
London Bankers. { The Bank of England. The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz. :—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s. 0½d. per Rupee.
4 Do. .... at 2s. 0¾d. „
3 Do. .... at 2s. 0½d. „
2 Do. .... at 2s. 0½d. „
1 Do. .... at 2s. „
Sight .... at 1s. 11⅞d. „

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows :—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 „
Do. 12 do. 6 „

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities ½ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, 2½ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

The Directors have this day opened an Agency of the Bank at Rangoon for the transaction of General Banking and Exchange Business.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
Agent.

December 9th, 1862.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange :—

On London, at 6 months' sight ...... 2s. 0½d. per Rupee.
„ 4 do. ...... 2s. 0¾d. „
„ 3 do. ...... 2s. 0½d. „
„ 2 do. ...... 2s. 0d. „
„ 1 do. ...... 1s. 11⅞d. „
„ On demand ...... 1s. 11⅞d. „
On Scotland do. ...... 1s. 11⅞d. „
On Ireland do. ...... 1s. 11⅞d. „
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland, at 1 day's sight............ } 1s. 11½d. „

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge n cluding postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts.. 2 per cent.
On Deposits payable on demand, subject to a commission of ¼ per cent. on amounts withdrawn 4 „
Deposits for 3 months .... 4 „
Do. do. 6 do. .... 5 „
Do. do. 12 do. .... 6 „

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 on Deposits over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms :—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold, on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ½ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares ½ per cent.

R. D. PEEBLES,
Acting Agent.

Bombay, 9th Dec. 1862.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA 1833.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.

HEAD OFFICE...................... LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMRITSUR, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG, EDINBURGH and SYDNEY.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £200,000 (TWENTY LAKS OF RUPEES.)

THE BOMBAY MANAGER of the AGRA AND U. S. BANK, LIMITED, is authorised to draw on the undermentioned Establishments :—

THE LONDON & WESTMINSTER BANK.
THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK of IRELAND (and Branches.)

THE BOMBAY BRANCH, makes advances on the pledge and deposit of Government Paper, and Loans are granted to Officers in the services on approved Security, and to Regiments for Regimental purposes.

The Bank grants Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe. The following are the current rates of Exchange :—

On London at 6 months' sight.............. 2s. 0½d.
„ 4 months' sight.............. 2s. 0¾d.
„ 3 months' sight.............. 2s. 0½d.
„ 2 months' sight.............. 2s. 0½d.
„ 1 month's sight.............. 2s.
„ On demand ....
On Scotland .... } 1s. 11⅞d.
On Ireland .... }
Circular Notes.. 1s. 11½d.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, and Sydney.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances over Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Banks should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ½ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ½ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, Limited, or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made *(if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, on the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, there constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, Limited, Bombay*," and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Sydney, New South Wales (Mr. Alexander Campbell, Manager) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

JOHN CARDNO,
Manager.

Bombay, December 9th 1862.

SHIPPING.

BOMBAY.

Arrivals.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
Dec. 10	Pary........................	Nacoda	Cochin 31 Nov.
	Phlox (s)	Puddicombe...	Surat 9 Dec.

Departure.

DATE.	SHIP.	COMMANDER.	TO
Dec. 11	Aratoon Apcar (s) ...	Smidt	China, &c.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Steamer *Phlox*, from Surat.—Mr. J. Dingam and 212 natives.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per Steamer *Aratoon Apcar*, to China, &c.—114 natives.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, THURSDAY, 11TH DECEMBER 1862.

For London.

Herefordshire.—100 chests Olibanum, 222 cwt. 2 qr. 10 lbs., Ebram Ramjee; 300 bags Sur ee eed, 450 cwt., Khoobchund Bhagchund; 4 packages E. Teeth, 13 cwt., 1 qr. 16 lbs., Ravagur Coovergur.

Star of India.—201 cases Gum Olibanum, 439½ cwt., Ralli Brothers.

Windsor Castle.—2 cases Printed Books, J. Neuberg.

Edmond Kaye.—200 bales Hemp, 700 cwt.; 200 bales Coir Yarn, 500 cwt., Jairam Visram; 61 cases Gum Arabic, 157 cwt. 1 qr. 17 lbs., Nanabhoy Luckmeram; 19 bags Coffee, 17½ cwt., J. Sigg and Co.; 32 cases Sheep skins, 367 corges, Cohen and Co.

Gosforth.—1,000 bundles Linseed, 500 cwt., Nursy Mowjee.

For Liverpool.

Peerless.—9 bales Cotton, 31½ cwt., A. Bell and Co.; 4 cases Beer, 24 dozens, Lawrence and Co.

Talavera.—500 bundles Linseed, 250 cwt., Davaedass Sewram; 300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., Odha Nanjee; 32 bales Cotton, 112 cwt., Hurjesraz Chooneelall.

Ellen Bates.—50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Seedic Hajee Woosman.

Howden.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Brown Clough and Co.; 50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Bhugwandass Gungaram; 400 bundles Linseed, 200 cwt., Chuttoorbhoy Nursy.

James Livesy.—50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Hajee Curim Jan Momud; 140 bales Cotton, 490 cwt. Tulla, Morarjoe; 200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Goculdass Cullianjee and Co.; 52 bales Wool, 162½ cwt., Hubibbhoy Ebram.

Labrador.—125 bales Cotton, 437½ cwt., Merwanjee Nesserwanjee.

Sea Horse.—150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., B. H. Cama; 80 bales Cotton, 280 cwt., Nugurdass Permanund.

Lord Brougham.—400 bales Cotton, 1,400 cwt., Perozshaw Rustomjee; 268 bales Cotton, 938 cwt., Dyall Narronjee; 375 bales Cotton, 1,312½ cwt., Jeatha Cullianjee; 200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Bhimjee Dhunjee; 1400 packages Wet Dates, 1604 cwt., W. Nicol and Co.

Knight Errant.—50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Nursy Mowjee; 50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Ramjee Jeatha; 1 bale Cotton, 3½ cwt., Madhowjee Ramdass.

Ino.—50 bales Wool, 150 cwt.; 1000 bundles Linseed, 500 cwt., Courjee Preamjee; 65 bales Wool, 195 cwt., Woomedchund Roopchund.

Kildare.—4 casks Castor Oil, 17 cwt. 2 qr. 15 lbs., 14 casks Gingeely Oil, 60 cwt. 2 qrs. 4 lbs., S Burstall and Co.

Belgravia.—100 packages Linseed, 150 cwt; 100 bags Linseed, 150 cwt., Ludha Poonsy; 400 packages Wet Dates, 500 cwt, W. Nicol and Co.

Caledonia.—200 bundles Linseed, 100 cwt., Courjee Preamjee.

Jalawar.—510 bags Linseed, 750 cwt. Govind Hurry; 500 bundles Linseed, 250 cwt., Courjee Preamjee.

Annot Lyle.—50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Courjee Preamjee.

Flying Venus.—30 bales Wool, 90 cwt., H. Buchamull.

James Smith.—150 bales Cotton, 450 cwt., Goculdass Cullianjee and Co.

Helen Douglas.—500 bales Cotton, 1750 cwt., Nursy Kesowjee and Co.

Gosforth.—1,000 bundles Linseed, 500 cwt., Nursy Mowjee.

For Suez.

Steamer *Orissa.*—31 cases Sundries, G. Whitley.

For Hongkong.

Steamer *Benares.*—20 chests M. Opium, 137 lbs. each, Bomonjee Framjee Cama; 5 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs each, H. Abdool Lutiff Cadoo; 5 chests M. Opium, 136 lbs. each, Hajee Esmal Hubib; 53 chests M. Opium, 138 lbs. each, Eduljee Framjee and Co.; 54 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Cursetjee Bomonjee; 13 chests M. Opium, 139 lbs. each, E. and H. Shapoorjee and Co. 27 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Jugunath Ramjees; 43 chests M. Opium, 149 lbs. each, Peerbhoy Khaluckdena and Co.; 9 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Woomedchund Hokumchund; 3 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Eduljee Dadabhoy Lungda and Co.; 23 chests M. Opium, 137 lbs. each, Byramjee Dorabjee Mehta and Co.; 22 chests M. Opium, 137 lbs. each, Mohmud Duma; 30 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs., each, B. and H. Cama; 51 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, David Sassoon and Co.; 26 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Sewjee Nensy and Co.; 59 chests M. Opium, 139 lbs. each, Rutonjee Eduljee; 6 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Hajee Esack Saub and Co.; 1 box Sundries, Maneckjee Nesserwanjee; 65 chests M. Opium 140 lbs. each, Meer Sassoon Moosy; 1 chest M. Opium, 140 lbs. Byramjee Pestonjee; 20 chests M. Opium, 136 lbs. each, Muncherjee Jamsetjee & Sons; 66 chests M. Opium, 139 lbs. Ruttonjee Eduljee; 32 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Curimbhoy Ebhram; 79 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, David Sasoon and Co.; 12 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, David Sasoon; 4 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Cursetjee Bomonjee; 11 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, J. Ebram.

For Shanghai.

Steamer *Benares.*—56 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each Meer Sassoon Moosy; 5 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each Jowravurmull Sewlall; 1 box Silver Dollars, 20 cwt. 140 lbs. Peerbhoy Khaluckdena and Co.; 46 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Culliandass Nesserwanjee and Co.

For Calcutta.

Steamer *Benares.*—1 case Persian Salum 2¼ cwt., Mirza Hosen; 1 case China Silk Piece Goods, 168 pieces, Panalall Gunessdass.

For Madras.

Steamer *Benares.*—1 case E. Gold Snuff box, Robert Frith and Co.; 8 packages Sundries, Cullianjee Soonderjee.

VESSELS EXPECTED AT BOMBAY.

FROM LONDON.

551 Boldon Lawn, Milbank—Grey & Co.
731 Brandon, Umfreville. Aug. 26
993 Camperdown Stodder.
679 Caroline Agnes—W. Nicol & Co.
1063 Castilian, Welburn.
813 City of Delhi Muir—Grey & Co. Oct. 29
623 Colgrain, Case—Peel, Cassels & Co. Sept. 12
558 Duke of Northumberland—John Tanner & Co. Aug. 25
892 Edwin Fox, Maclean—W. Nicol & Co. Sep. 12
826 Eloisa, Philpot. Aug. 5
682 Excelsior, Sanderson.
527 Hadassah, Dickson. Oct. 7
899 Harkaway, Woodcock—Peel, Cassels & Co. Oct. 29
1156 Hornet, Prynn. Sep. 12
1363 King of Italy, Norris.
497 Maria Sparks, Chase.
1001 Otago, Masterton.
1169 Pride of the Ocean, Kyle—A. H. Huschke & Co. Oct. 30
1294 Queen of the East, Bilton.
970 Rajah of Cochin, Cumming.
927 Salamanca, Livesay—Leckie & Co. Oct. 3
848 Vittoria, Martin—Robert Frith & Co. Sept. 23
1064 Walmer Castle, Ormsby—Wallace & Co. Sept. 3
535 Wellington, Ayling. Oct. 13
905 Zuleika, Glover.

FROM LONDON VIA NATAL.

408 Pharamond, Phillips. Oct. 28

FROM LONDON VIA NEW ZEALAND.

891 Concordia—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1354 Gertrude, Congdon—Coupland & Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

824 Adriatic, Scott—Ritchie Steuart & Co. Oct. 10
1127 Albion, Thompson
1001 Algiers, Morris—Ritchie Steuart & Co. Oct. 25
862 Ambrose, Daniel.
1046 Americana, Potts.
811 Anna Doratnea, Smith—Coupland & Co.
1034 Bavelaw, Hughes.
967 Beloochee, Mitchell—Leckie & Co. Oct. 20
1557 Black Eagle, Mearns.
1300 Bosphorus, Murphy—Ritchie Steuart & Co. Sept. 23
1400 Bosphorus (s) Pendleton. Oct. 11
1493 Broughton Hall, Rennie.
1122 Brunelle, Orkney—Rennie, Scovell & Co. Sept. 26
1244 Camperdown, Houston—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
514 Chanaral, Sharp. Oct. 28
1239 Cimber, Kopperholdt—Martin, Young & Co. Sep. 8
1073 City of Agra, Ewing—Coupland & Co.
869 Coronet, Coverry—Finlay, Clark & Co. Oct. 25
1081 Clifton Belle, Bustin—Coupland & Co.
1333 Crescent, Ewing.
918 Culloden, Smith.
1147 Czar, Langwill.
1303 Duncairn, Finlay.
519 Early Dawn, Norrie—Coupland & Co. Aug. 29
950 Etna, Hughes—Ritchie Steuart & Co. Oct 28
1268 Feronia, Hutchinson—W. & A. Graham & Co. Sept. 25
1121 General Simpson, Graham—Coupland & Co.
655 Gertrude Fraser.
Gladiator—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1305 Glee Maiden, Marshall.
1124 Havelock, Gandy—Rennie, Scovell & Co. Oct. 8
1194 Herald, Smellie—Coupland & Co. Sep. 8
768 James Russell, Muir—Ritchie Steuart & Co.
1665 Lillies. Oct. 26
1042 Madurese, Cotter.
965 Margaret, Faulkner.
747 Miletus, Bell.
650 Moreno, White—W. & A. Graham & Co. Aug. 27
951 Mornington—W. Nicol & Co. Sept. 12
1114 Nagasaki, Mackay—Coupland & Co.
1075 Natolia, Buther—Ewart, Latham & Co. Aug. 14
1343 Peter Maxwell, Marshall—Lawrence & Co. Sept. 12
1230 Powerful, Nixon.
1328 Princess Alexandria, White, Oct. 31
1337 Queen of the Seas, Glendinning—W. & A. Graham & Co.
623 Recorder, Osborne—Coupland & Co. Oct. 8
483 Richard Cobden, Randall—Coupland & Co. Sept. 2
1160 Sir Charles Napier, Bell—E. Bates & Co.
1378 Sir John Mandeville, Knight.
1128 Southern Belle, Dunn.
1533 South Carolina, Shapcott—Coupland & Co.
998 Tiger, Power.
695 Tomogonops, Poe.
983 Trenton, J. Walker—Coupland & Co. Sept. 12
1785 Tudor, Wherland. Sep. 12
1511 Wasp, Storey—Coupland & Co. Sep. 9

FROM LIVERPOOL VIA GALLE.

843 Jamsetjee Cursetjee, Foster—E. Bates & Co. Sept. 23

FROM LIVERPOOL VIA ADEN.

1051 Glenalva, Muir—W. Nicol & Co. Oct. 25
1444 H. C. Kidston. Oct. 29
1083 Magnolia, Baynon. July 29
1067 May Queen, Pennie. Oct. 30
1231 North, Brown. Oct. 11
1075 South, Wilson Oct. 23

FROM LIVERPOOL VIA SEDASHEGHUR.

486 Harriet Humble, Pearson. July 29
333 Mogul, McTeggart. Aug. 2

FROM CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

H. M. St. Severn, 50 Guns.

FROM CARDIFF.

795 Cambay, Wilson. Aug. 17
337 Chase, Oldrieve.
427 Enterprise, Haynes.
758 Jane, D. Cooper Aug. 8
1763 John Stuart, Burnase.
844 Lucy and Harriet.
786 Maria Somes, Lean—Leckie & Co. Sep. 21
985 Patterson, Lumble. Aug. 29
856 Rhea Sylvia, Evans—Peel, Cassels & Co.
1097 Sarawak, Vaughan.
1306 Simoom, Langley. Oct. 20

FROM KING GEORGE'S SOUND.

1421 Haddington, Browne—P. & O. Co.
1150 Lincluden Castle, Smith. Sept. 9

FROM SWANSEA VIA ADEN.

1307 Simoom, Daugley. Sep. 4

FROM NEWCASTLE.

858 Bucephalus, Black.
1140 Ida.
140 Sonderborg.

FROM SUNDERLAND VIA ADEN.

Emma, McKenzie. Aug. 11
Fides Aug. 20

FROM GRANGEMOUTH.

1647 Earl of Dalhousie, Campbell. Oct. 26

FROM FALMOUTH.

642 Zemindar. Aug. 18

FROM THE CLYDE.

632 Berbice, Wyllie—Finlay, Clark & Co. Sept. 27
473 Bussorah (s)—Calcutta & B. S. N. Co.
561 Duke of Wellington, Beattie—Finlay, Clark & Co. Oct. 25
437 Kurrachee (s)—Calcutta & B. S. N. Co. Oct. 7
650 Margaret Kerr, Galloway—Finlay, Clark & Co. Aug. 28
397 Penang (s)—Calcutta & B. S. N. Co.
761 Sailor Prince, Lowe—A. H. Huschke & C. July 22

FROM BORDEAUX.

255 D'Artagnan, Groult, R. Frith & Co.

FROM STOCKHOLM.

358 Celeritas—Volkart Brothers.
350 Diana—Volkart Brothers.
410 Triomphe—Volkart Brothers.
366 Alexandria—Volkart Brothers.

FROM GOTHENBURG.

450 Miltiades, C. Lidbeck—Peel, Cassels & Co.
Typhoon—Robert Frith & Co.

FROM ADEN.

Carnatic.
972 Concordia, Ross—Ewart, Latham & Co. Aug. 29
684 Fides. Aug. 31

FROM CALCUTTA.

3400 H. M. (St.) Australasian.
379 Bombay Merchant. Nov. 12
534 Bushire Merchant.
710 Countess of Elgin.
745 Faize Allum.
Futtay Allum.
620 Hyderee.
Inspector.
511 Lady Franklin.
Lafayette.
659 Morning Star. Nov. 10
597 Maria Gray.
550 Punjaub.
Soobh Salam. Nov. 15
543 Surge.
399 Teazer.
444 Waverley.
1198 Witch of the Wave.

FROM CHINA.

1499 Boston Light (A)—Stearns, Hobart & Co.
650 Boyne, Kemp. Nov. 6
639 Catch Merchant, Ashley.
614 Forfarshire, Richmond.
820 Fattay Allum Mitchell. Nov. 19
H. M. St. Vulcan Nov. 14
324 Hyacinth.
1060 Indore (s), Brown—C. M. S. N. Co.
1060 Iskundershah.
Julie.
400 Music Nov. 8
891 Prince of Wales, Winckler. Oct. 25
853 Regina. Sept. 26
806 Shen shah.
1194 Tasmania, Alludge.

FROM SINGAPORE.

500 Bombay Merchant, Jones. Nov. 12
636 Euphemus, Shepherd. Nov. 12
346 Godavery, Perrand Nov. 19
Margaret Jane, Bousted.
858 Shah Jehan. Nov. 12

FROM PORT PHILLIP.

1072 Resolute, Wallace—Peel, Cassels & Co. (at Galle).

FROM NEWCASTLE VIA BUSSORAH.

651 Diligentia.

FROM BOSTON.

Bomarsund, Nasymith and Macdonald.

MILITARY.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS—DECEMBER 11.

Merewether, Major W. L. Staff, on duty, from Matheran.
Sinclair, Captain A. Y., H. M.'s 26th Regt. N.I., on leave, from Poona.
Owen, Cornet C. A., Poona Horse, on leave, from Seroor.

GARRISON ORDERS.

BY BRIGADIER J. LIDDELL, C.B.

Bombay, Thursday, 11th December 1862.

The 18th Regt. N.I., the Officer for the Castle Guard to-morrow.

The 33rd Regt., the Adjutant for the day.

1. The Weekly Committee of Survey, of which Captain Miles, attached 18th Regt. N.I., is President, will re-assemble to-morrow, at 11 A.M., at the Musjid Bunder, to examine and report upon 250 hogsheads of Pale Ale.

Assistant Surgeon Quinlan, 33rd Regiment, will attend the Committee.

The Tasters from the 33rd Regiment will also attend; the Deputy Commissary General sending a Dummnee for their conveyance at the usual hour.

2. Samuel Baskefield, formerly of the 78th Highlanders, is appointed to take charge of the Elephanta caves.

3. A Committee, composed as follows, will assemble to-morrow, at 11 A.M. at the Mess-room, 18th Regt. N.I., to examine Assistant Surgeon Davies, attached to the European General Hospital in the colloquial knowledge of Hindoostanee:

President.—Captain Woodhouse, Staff Corps.

Members.—The Interpreter 18th Regt. N.I., the Interpreter 21st Regt N.I.

4. Lieut. G. B. Wolseley, 98th Foot, has obtained leave in accordance with section 44, para, 108, page 105. 2nd Appendix, Jameson's Code, to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate by overland route, subject to confirmation.

GENERAL ORDERS BY GOVERNMENT.

Bombay Castle, 8th December 1862.

No. 654.—Lieut. H. P. Cowper, of the 13th Bengal Cavalry, is allowed a furlough to Europe for eighteen months on medical certificate.

No. 655.—The following Garrison Order, by Brigadier Liddell, C.B., dated 30th September 1862, is confirmed :—

"At the recommendation of the Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, Assistant Surgeon Dymock, General duty Presidency Division, is directed to act as Assistant Garrison Surgeon, as a temporary measure, vice Assistant Surgeon Mead, reported sick."

No. 656.—The following Garrison Order by Brigadier Liddell, C.B., dated 16th October 1862, is confirmed :—

"With reference to paragraph 7 of the Garrison Orders of the 30th ultimo. Assistant Surgeon Dymock is appointed, at the recommendation of the Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, Acting Medical Store-keeper from that date."

Bombay Castle, 9th December 1862.

No. 657.—The following Officers are allowed furlough to Europe for twenty months, on medical certificate :—

Assistant Surgeon J. Welsh, Port Surgeon, Bombay.

Assistant Surgeon H. King, of the Madras Establishment, Civil Assistant Surgeon, Beytool.

Bombay Castle, 10th December 1862.

No. 658.—The following temporary arrangement is confirmed :—

Lieutenant Harris, 10th Regiment Native Infantry, acted as Superintendent of Bazars at Kolapoor, from the 20th October to the 3rd November 1862, during Lieutenant Reid's absence.

No. 659.—Captain J. G. T. Griffith, of the Bombay Royal Engineers, is allowed a furlough to Europe for two years on private affairs under the New Regulations.

No. 660.—The following Officer having applied for admission to the Staff Corps, constituted by the Royal Warrant of the 16th January 1861, is appointed to the Bombay Corps, subject to the approval of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India :—

Lieutenant Arundel Thomas Spens, 3rd Light Cavalry, Adjutant 2nd Regiment Poona Horse, on the 18th February 1861.

No. 661.—In view to facilitate the preparation and submission by due date of the Monthly Financial Statement of Military Receipts and Disbursements, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that the Military Pay Offices at Poona, Ahmedabad, and Kurrachee, be closed for the payment or receipt of Cash, excepting in emergent cases, on the 27th of each month; and that all Military Treasure Chests in charge of Officers subordinate to Military Paymasters be closed for all but emergent payments and receipts on the 24th of each month, on which day the final portion of the Cash Account is to be furnished by Treasure Chest Officers; the Cash Accounts for the first and second Decades of the month being rendered on the 10th and 20th respectively. This Order will come into effect from the month of December 1862.

These arrangements are made in order to give time to Paymasters to render their Disbursements and Cash Accounts with accuracy and punctuality.

No. 662.—The following General Order by the Government of India, dated 18th November last, No. 1032, is republished :

"The following Extract from the *London Gazette* of the 23rd September 1862, is published for general information :—

War Office, Pall Mall, 23rd September 1862.

The undermentioned, Commissioned, Warrant and Non Commissioned Officers from the late Bengal Artillery to be Quartermasters :—

Lieutenant William Cliff (unattached), Adjutant, Recruit Depot. Dated 23rd September 1862.

Riding Master Thomas Briggs, Recruit Depot. Dated 23rd September 1862.

Serjeant Major James Holburn, late 3rd Brigade Horse Artillery. Dated 23rd September 1862.

Serjeant Major William Joseph Wall, 2nd Battery 25th Brigade. Dated 23rd September 1862.

Ensign (unattached) John MacNamara, Quartermaster, Recruit Depot. Dated 23rd September 1862.

Conductor Francis L. Tucker, Ordnance Department. Dated 23rd September 1862.

Ensign (unattached) James Harrison Bewsey, Ordnance Department. Dated 23rd September 1862.

Brevet.

The undermentioned Promotions and Alteration of Rank to take place in Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces consequent on the deaths of—

Lieutenant General Andrew Harvey, C.B., Bengal Infantry, on the 14th June 1862.

Major General Alexander Henry Edmonstone Boileau, Royal Engineers (Bengal), on 1st July 1862, and Major General Alexander Carnegy, C.B., Bengal Infantry, on 1st August 1862.

To be Lieutenant General.

Major-General Sir John Bennett Hearsey, K.C.B., Bengal Cavalry. Dated 15th June 1862.

To be Major Generals.

Colonel William Maule Ramsay, Bengal Infantry. Dated 2nd July 1862.

Colonel Humphrey Lyons, Bombay Infantry. Dated 16th July 1862.

Colonel Sir Archibald Bogle, Bengal Infantry. Dated 2nd August 1862.

Major General George Inglis Jameson, of the Bombay Infantry, to take rank from 15th June 1862, instead of 16th July 1862, as stated in *Gazette* of 8th August 1862.

The undermentioned Officers who have retired upon full pay to have a step of Honorary Rank as follows :—

Lieutenant Colonel Edward Fleetwood Smith, Bengal Infantry, to be Colonel. Dated 23rd September 1862.

Major Walter Stanhope Sherwill, Bengal Infantry, to be Lieutenant Colonel. Dated 23rd September 1862.

Major Hugh Rigg, Madras Infantry, to be Lieutenant Colonel. Dated 23rd September 1862.

Captain John Charles Harris, Royal Engineers (Bengal), to be Major. Dated 23rd September 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjt. Genl.'s Office, Head Quarters Poona, 9th Dec. 1862.

The Commandantship of the Artillery having been abolished together with the Depot of Instruction and the Brigades of Artillery being entirely separate Regimental Commands, Kirkee will henceforth be included in the Poona Brigade according to the custom which prevailed when a Dragoon Regiment was quartered there.

The station records in the office of the station Staff Officers are to be handed over to the Brigade Major, Poona.

Para X of G. O. C. No. 1052 of the 27th October last is cancelled

The Officer Commanding the Artillery at Kirkee will be responsible for the cleanliness and good order of the station and will communicate on all matters of conservancy with the Poona Brigade authorities.

Asstt. Surgeon R. Miller, is posted to the 2nd Regt. Scinde Horse and directed to join forthwith.

The Commander in Chief will proceed on a tour of Inspection to the North and will embark from Bombay on the 15th instant. His Excellency will be accompanied by the following staff :

The Adjutant General of the Army.
The Quarter Master General of the Army.
The Judge Advocate General of the Army.
Personal Staff.

The Commander in Chief's Camp will reach Ahmedabad about the 23d idem :—

During His Excellency's absence correspondence of an emergent nature only, connected with His Majesty's British and Local Troops is to be addressed to the Adjutant General and Quarter Master General respectively Commander in Chief's Camp.

All ordinary correspondence and returns to be sent to the Head Quarters Office, Poona, as heretofore.

Adjutant General's Office Head Quarters Poona, 10th Dec. 1862.

In accordance with G. G. O. 651 of the 29th ultimo, the Commander in Chief is pleased to direct that the abolition of the corps of Native Artillery drivers shall be carried out as follows.

All Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers and Drivers of 15 years service and upwards will be pensioned according to the regulations.

All men under 15 years service will be discharged with gratuities of one month's pay for each year of service with travelling allowances to their homes, the amount of which is to be regulated by station Committees to be assembled for that purpose.

The above reductions will be carried out at each station where Native Artillery Drivers are serving on their being relieved by the European Drivers now about to join.

The Native Drivers attached to the two Golandauze Field Batteries serving in the Northern Division of army will be disposed of as ordered above on the arrival of these Batteries at Ahmedabad.

Rolls of all men entitled to pension are to be made out in the form of the usual unfit Roll, and forwarded direct by Officers Commanding Batteries to the Deputy Adjutant General of the Army, Head Quarters, Poona.

With reference to G. O. C. No. 978 of the 10th September, 1860, Indents for Stationery and Books for Army Schools will henceforth be forwarded yearly on the 1st July instead of on the 1st March and 1st September as therein directed.

The undermentioned officers have obtained leave of absence :—

17th Regt. N. I.—Lieut. Jas. Galloway from the 1st December, to proceed to Bombay for the purpose of appearing before the standing Medical Committee.

17th Regt. N. I.—Lieut. E. G. E Sabben from 26th November, to 31st December, to proceed to Bombay on medical certificate preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to the Neilgherries.

Attached to Poona Horse.—Cornet C. A. Owen for 30 days from date of departure, to proceed to Bombay on medical certificate preparatory to obtaining a furlough to Europe.

NAVAL.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

GENERAL ORDERS BY GOVERNMENT.

Bombay Castle, 8th December 1862.

No. 169.—A revised Indian Naval Pay and Audit Code having been compiled by Mr. W. H. D. Williams, Purser I.N., and published under the authority of Government, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that it be considered an established Code of the Service, and be quoted as such in official documents

Official copies will be issued by the Indian Naval Storekeeper to Vessels and Departments on receipts countersigned by the Commodore Commanding the I.N. or his Assistant. Copies for private use may be purchased of the Store-keeper at Rupees 3 per copy.

No. 170.—The new Rules for the payment of the vessels of the Indian Navy, published in General Order No. 63, dated the 3rd May 1862, will have effect from the 1st of January 1863.

No. 171.—The leave to China, on private affairs, granted in General Order, dated 18th June last, No. 92, to Mr. W. Lowder, Midshipman, is extended for six months.

No. 172.—Mr. Walter Cathell, Midshipman, having served the prescribed period and passed the required examination, is promoted to the rank of Mate from the 3rd July 1862.

Mr. Cathell passed his examination on the 4th November 1862.

Bombay Castle, 10th December 1862.

No. 173.—The following temporary arrangements and appointments are confirmed :—

By Commodore John Frushard, I.N., Commanding Her Majesty's Indian Navy.

Mr. Dawkins, Mate from Sick Quarters, to be Acting Lieutenant of the *Feroze*, from the 20th October 1862, to fill a vacancy.

Lieut. Fendall, of the *Zenobia*, to the Command of the *Hugh Rose*, from the 21st October 1862, vice Lieut. Wood, transferred to the *Ajdaha*.

Lieut. H. Collingwood of the *Comet* to reside on shore out of Sanitarium, for the benefit of his health, from the 21st October 1862.

Commander Tronson, from Sick Quarters, to the Command of the *Feroze* from the 24th October 1862, vice Acting Lieut Sconce relieved.

Assistant Surgeon D. Pringle, Staff Surgeon at Cochin, afforded medical aid to the Officers and Crew of the Surveying Brig *Palinurus* from the 25th February to the 16th March 1851.

Mr. F. W. Daniell, Purser, Supernumerary on board the *Ajdaha*, to be Acting Chief Clerk in the Civil Branch of the Commander-in-Chief's Office, and Clerk of the Check, from the 28th October 1862, vice Mr. Litchfield resigned.

H. M.'s Indus Flotilla Order.

Assistant Apothecary A. M. Fonseca, of the *Ajdaha*, proceeding on duty to join the *Clyde*, to be accommodated on board the Bombay Steam Navigation Company's Steamer *Tilly* from 1st October 1862.

No. 174.—Lieut. A. W. Stiffe returned to duty on the 28th ultimo with the permission of H. M.'s Principal Secretary of State for India.

CIVIL.

(From the Bombay Government Gazette, Dec. 11.)

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Captain T. D. Ker, in charge of Convicts employed on Public Works in North Canara, is appointed a Subordinate Magistrate of the First Class in that District.

Mr. R. B. Worthington, Second Assistant Magistrate of Rutnagherry, is vested with the full powers of a Magistrate in the Rutnagherry Collectorate.

Azum Syud Hassan El-Medini to be Moonsiff of Kurrachee, and Second Judge of the Court of Small Causes at that place.

Mr. W. M. Coghlan, Acting First Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Rutnagherry, was detained on duty in Bombay from 19th September to 29th October last.

Erratum.—In the *Government Gazette* of the 4th instant, page 1219, for "*Assistant Surgeon J. M. Hyslop*," read "*Surgeon J. M. Hyslop*" to be Surgeon to the Coroner, and to have charge of the County Gaol and House of Correction.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant M. Grant, Her Majesty's 33rd Regiment, is appointed an Assistant to the Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment, Tanna and Rutnagherry.

Mr. N. A. Dalzell resumed charge of the Offices of Conservator of Forests and Superintendent Botanical Gardens on the 4th instant.

Dr. G. F. Forbes to be Superintendent of Sudasewghur and an Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of North Canara.

The privilege leave of absence for one month granted by the Commissioner in Sind to Mr. C. Daly, Deputy Collector of Larkhana, on the 10th October last, is converted into sick leave, and extended for two months.

The leave of absence for eighteen months granted to Mr Dalzell, Conservator of Forests and Superintendent of Botanical Gardens, on the 21st May 1861 and 28th April 1862, is extended for one day.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. R. Arthur, Civil Service, having returned to Bombay on the 13th ultimo, the unexpired portion of the furlough for three years granted to him on the 12th May 1861, has been cancelled at his own request.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Overseer Venayek Bhicajee is allowed three months privilege leave from the 21st January 1863 under Section VII. Chap. III. of the Uncovenanted Absentee Rules.

Mr. R. Showell has been appointed to officiate Secretary to the Executive Committee for removing the Ramparts, until further orders.

The undermentioned gentlemen have been selected by Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace to represent them on the Consultative Committee, appointed in Government Resolution of the 22nd ultimo, for the removal of the Western Ramparts of the Fort and other purposes :—

Colonel H. J. Barr.
Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart.

Lieutenant Colonel A. DeLisle, R.E., is appointed Superintending Engineer of the Defences, Bombay.

The leave of absence for three months granted to Serjeant Overseer J. W. Williams, by Government Notification dated 12th ultimo, is cancelled.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant J. Bonus, R.E., is confirmed in his appointment of Deputy Consulting Engineer, Railway Department, from the 24th March 1862.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Surgeon J. M. Hyslop, M.D., to be Professor of Midwifery in the Grant Medical College.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to notify that the next Half-yearly Departmental Examinations will be held on Saturday, the 10th January 1863, and to require all Junior Civil Servants who may be prepared to undergo examination to intimate their intention to appear before the Committee to the Secretary to the Central Examination Committee before the 20th instant.

By order,
A. D. ROBERTSON,
Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 10th Dec., 1862.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

VERNACULAR AND ANTI-VERNACULAR.

SIR,—I am glad you have come at last to the rescue of the Vernacular languages. In your Editorial of to-day's you lament the inefficiency or insufficiency of instruction imparted in Government Educational Institutions in the Bombay Presidency. Why do you leave the question unanswered? Since the abolition of the *Old Board* as it is often contemptuously called, the Educational Department of Government had enjoyed and has latterly been groaning under the superincumbent weight of the Directorial and Inspectorial Staff. And surely if these are worth the money that is lavished upon them, they ought to be able to answer your questions. It seems to me that the vernacular languages have lately come in for a good share of Editorial abuse in the Bombay Market. Perhaps the sages, who write so flippantly on the subject, are such perfect masters themselves that they deny the ordinary process of logic to convince them. I will not undertake in this short letter the defence of any or all the languages but will briefly indicate the grounds, which seem to show that there is something to be said on the other side of the question. In the first place, the anti-vernaculars, as for the sake of convenience as I shall at present call these writers, appear to me to be labouring under a grievous delusion as respects the facts of their case. Let us take Marathi, the most prominent as well as the best cultivated vernacular language on this side of India. It may perhaps suit the anti-vernaculars' purposes to exalt the *present* Director of Public Instruction for his share in having got up new series of class-books, at the expense of other parties. If time permitted I might address you in future a series of letters on this one subject alone. But let me tell you that the Marathi series is the result of the labours of Major Candy and his Assistants. The Gujarathi series was compiled by a number of Gujarathi scholars under Mr. Hope's supervision. The English series, which has been puffed off and on, I do not know how many scores of times *has a history of its own* which must also be left for a future occasion. In the meantime it may be as well to remind the anti-vernaculars that the Marathi language is more than 40 years old; that writings of acknowledged authority both in prose and verse do exist; that some of the works such as the "Treatise on the objects, advantages and pleasures of science," "Conversations on Natural Philosophy," the "Esope's Fables," the "Balmitra," the "Pilgrims' Progress," the "Punchopakhyan," the "Viduroniti," &c. &c., which were composed and published under the auspices of the Bombay Native Education Society and Christian Missionaries, remain to this day unrivalled; that if the conditions, under which Educational patronage is dispensed, were not so illiberal, more original works would, without doubt, have by this time been produced; that the *Indu-Prakash* is by no means the first Marathi paper of the kind; and that if all circumstances were dispassionately considered, there is not so much ground for the anti vernaculars to keep crowing so continuously.

I shall briefly remark upon the several points touched in the above paragraphs. The History of Maharashtra has yet to be written. When that time comes, its language will receive its due share. In the meantime it would be as well for the anti-vernaculars to study the succinct account of the growth of this language as given in the introduction of "Dadoba's Grammar." It is the complaint of penny-a-liners that Dnyaneshwar and others have only composed in verse, and that too on moral and religious subjects; but the political history of the nation sufficiently accounts for the absence of a copious prose literature. At the same time I may state that there do exist numerous manuscript *Bakhars* on various subjects of a pretty ancient date, some as old as 300 years. That they are not published and made available to the general Marathi student is no fault of either the writers or the learners. These Bakhars or Narratives became more numerous during the time of the Peshwas and the number of subjects therein treated of was naturally increased with the advancing activity of the nation. Since the happy events which led to the formation of Educational Institutions in this country on the European model, a pretty copious and healthy vernacular literature has arisen. If the anti-vernaculars would consult the works above mentioned and also study the incomparable productions published in the "Digdarshan," the "Bodhasagar" and the "Dnyadurshan," as well as the "Darpan" and for many years the "Prabhakar," as also the works published by the Translation Societies, they will perceive that the "Indu-Prakash" has no much to boast of in the matter of Marathi Scholarship.

The anti-vernaculars complain of the want of text books for the university examinations. I say there is no want at present; and should difficulties arise in future, they must be laid at the proper doors. There is an anti-vernacular article in the last number of the "Elphinstone School paper," one of the new educational puffing machines, and it has been duly reproduced by the *Times of India*, which is at present quite in love with Government education. The ignorance of the writer to handle the subject he is lecturing upon, is proved by the following statement. He says that, "The Gujarathi Translation of the Childrens' Friend is not to our knowledge distinguished by even the poor sort of excellence that the Marathi Translation can lay claim to." This self-sufficient critic had, for his own credit, better hold his tongue in future. This Guzerathi Balmitra (vol. I.) is, as any Guzerathi scholar will tell you, the best book in that language to this day. Mr. Anti-vernacular had better not proclaim the success of Mr. Howard's new series so loud. Time will show whether M'Culloch's was not far better. A Department which frowns upon open criticism is not likely to give birth to any healthy literature. Bombay boys must be a curious species of animals, quite distinct from the ordinary mammalia; or rather boys, learning in the Government schools, for the Mission schools have, I believe, their own books which still seem to answer their purpose, as well as before. Mr. Anti-vernacular talks of "that broad, healthy and frequent criticism" on text-books, and says that in the case of vernaculars this is wanting. Will he oblige me by stating when Mr. Howard's series was criticised in Bombay unless by his own organs? We have all learnt the value of words, and know it to our cost what they mean. But I am afraid I have been digressing. I shall leave the English text-books for another opportunity. But to resume the thread of my discourse, I trust I have said enough to show that there are enough of books for the University Senate to choose from, so far as the Marathi language is concerned. In my next I hope to be able to show you why it is that boys taught in Government English Schools, fail to pass in their own vernaculars.

TRUTH.

Bombay, 10th December 1862.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, & DEATHS.

No notice of a Domestic Occurrence can be inserted unless authenticated by the names and address of the sender.

MARRIAGES.

On Thursday the 11th December, at the Cathedral, Bombay, by the Rev. W. K. Fletcher, M.A., Mr. Charles A. Beyts, to Miss Mary Margaret Ingle.

At St. George's Cathedral, Madras, on the 5th December, by the Rev. C. D. Gibson, H. Kensall, Esq., 1st Batta. 20th Regt., to Miss Milne, niece of Major G. Proudfoot.

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

THE Overland Mail per P. and O. Company's Steamer "ORISSA" will be closed THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 12th December, at 5 o'clock P.M. An After-Packet will be kept open on payment of the usual Fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by Stamps), until 6 o'clock P.M. No Registered Letters will be received for the After-Packet.

Weight under		*Via Marseilles.*	*Via Southampton.*
½ ounce	......	Rs. 0 6 0	......
½ „	......	„ 0 8 0	Rs. 0 4 0
¾ „	......	„ 0 14 0	......
1 „	......	„ 1 0 0	0 8 0
2 „	......	„ 2 0 0	„ 1 0 0

The time for posting Letters on the days of departure of the Overland Mails has been extended one hour. When the Mail leaves at 8 P.M. Letters and Papers can be posted without extra fee up to 5 instead as before 4 P.M., and when the Steamer starts at 5 P.M. up to 2 P.M. instead of 12 noon as heretofore.

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for CEYLON, PENANG, SINGAPORE, and HONGKONG, per P. & O. Company's steamer "GANGES" will be closed TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 13th December, at 6 o'clock P.M. A Packet for late Letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 7 A.M. on the 13th November.

Letters, &c., for AUSTRALIA will be despatched by this opportunity.

SCINDE MAILS.

Mails for KURRACHEE, SCINDE, per Steamer "GOVERNOR HIGGINSON" will be closed 12 hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

The Mails for MUSCAT, per steamer "*Johnstone Castle*" will be closed TO-MORROW, SATURDAY the 13th instant, at 1 o'clock P.M.

MAILS TO MUSCAT VIA KURRACHEE.

The Mails from Bombay for Muscat will in future be sent *via* Kurrachee by the Mid-Monthly and other Steamers to that place, and thence forwarded by Bugla to Muscat.

DATES OF DEPARTURE OF MAILS FOR SUEZ AND CHINA DURING THE YEAR 1862.

To SUEZ AND ENGLAND | To GALLE AND CHINA.
December .... 12th, 27th. | December .... 14th, 29th.

CALENDAR——DECEMBER 1862.

Last Quarter ......Sunday 14d. 3h. 23-6m. P.M.
New Moon ....Sunday 22d. 9h. 55-3m. A.M.
First Quarter......Sunday 28d. 4h. 35-4m. A.M.

Days.	Date.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour Morn.	Even.	Evening Gun-Fire Shore Gun.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Fri.	12		6 25	5 23	2 34	2 53	Date 10th Dec. Time—7h. 50m. 5s.
Sat.	13	St. Lucia, V. and M.	6 26	5 23	3 14	3 36	
Sun.	14	3d Sunday in Advent	6 26	5 24	3 58	4 23	
Mon.	15		6 27	5 24	4 50	5 19	
Tues.	16	O. Sapientia.	6 27	5 24	5 58	6 28	
Wed.	17		6 28	5 25	7 2	7 38	
Thur.	18		6 28	5 25	8 13	8 40	

CHRONOLOGY OF REMARKABLE EVENTS.

Friday 12th.—New Zealand discovered, 1642.—Fort George Captured, 1843.

Saturday 13th.—The great (brass) Beezapoor gun, weighing 41 tons, cast in India, 1685.—Dr. Johnson died, 1784.

Sunday 14th.—Washington died, 1799.—Sikh War commenced, 1845.—Prince Consort died, 1861.

Monday 15th.—Storm of Gawilghur, 1803.—Second Battle of Rangoon, 1824.—Re-interment of Napoleon, 1840.

Tuesday 16th.—

Wednesday 17th.—Sir Humphrey Davy born, 1778.—Bolivar died, 1830.

Thursday 18th.—Cargoes of Tea destroyed at Boston, 1773.—Battle of Moodkee, 1845.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED IN BOMBAY.

ADEN ....Nov 27		KURRACHEE...............Dec 2	
AGRA......................Dec 6		LAHORE ....Dec 3	
ALLAHABAD ....Nov 20		LONDON ....Nov 3	
AUSTRALIA ....Oct. 25		MAURITIUS ....Sept 12	
ALEXANDRIA ....Oct 23		MADRAS ....Dec 6	
BANGALORE ....Dec 2		MALTA ....Oct 21	
COCHIN ....Nov 29		MEERUT ....Dec 2	
CALCUTTA..................Nov 29		OUDE.........................Dec 5	
CAPE.........................Oct 4		PUNJAUB ....Dec 3	
CEYLON......................Nov 17		PENANG ....Nov 24	
DELHI ....Dec 5		RANGOON ....Nov 1	
FRANCE ....Oct 22		SUEZ..........................Nov 13	
HONGKONG ....Nov 16		SINGAPORE ....Nov 28	

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ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

List of undelivered Messages on the 11th Dec.

From Ahmedabad to Lalldass Pranjewan, Calcutta to Abdool Mosini bin Biddy, Hydrabad to Gunesblall Somini in Boeleshwur near Chowethmut Soorur dookan, Ahmedabad to Tiabhai Abdoola, Kurrachee to Kissowdass Hotechund, Umritsur to Narrandass Coomi, Mangalore to Nirath Callindan, Kurrachee to Danjee Hunsrai.

NOTICE.—His Excellency the Governor will be happy to receive Gentlemen at Breakfast at Government House, Parell, on THURSDAY next, the 18th instant, at 9 o'clock, and on every succeeding Thursday, until further notice.

Gentlemen will be pleased to signify to the Aide-de-Camp in Waiting their intention of attending.

EWEN GRANT, Captain,
Military Secretary.

Government House, Parell, 11th December 1862.

THE

BOMBAY GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1862.

THE letter addressed by the Secretary to the Bombay Chamber of Commerce to the Acting Secretary to Government Judicial Department, Bombay, (published in our Wednesday's issue) on the subject of European Vagrancy in India, not only contains a complete refutation of the views of the Commander-in-Chief as to the best mode of removing the evil, but makes suggestions on the subject which are in every respect in accordance with the plainest dictates of reason and common-sense. Those who read the "Minute" of His Excellency on the subject will remember that he proposed to enact that "any Firm, Company, Trading or Banking Corporation, or Individual carrying on business within the limits of the Bombay Presidency should be bound to find and pay the passage to England, or one of the Colonies, of any European Servant, Clerk, Artizan, or Mechanic who might be discharged from their or his employment, on whatever account"—and this, too, whether "the Servants or Mechanics were engaged in and sent from England or taken into service in this country." We expressed fully our own views of this strange proposal immediately after it was published. We exposed the tyrannical nature of the proposed measure and the oppression which its operation could not fail to produce. There is an injustice in it to all parties concerned, an opposition "to all the recognized principles of jurisprudence," which we should have thought too glaring to escape the notice of any one. The letter of the Chamber places in strong relief the evil working of such a measure, and shows clearly how prejudicial its operation would be to all interests concerned. The last two paragraphs recapitulate the objections made by the Chamber to Sir Wm. Mansfield's measure, and the suggestions of that body as to the measure that should be adopted to remedy the evil. "The Committee object to Sir William Mansfield's measure, because it dictates oppressive terms to Firms, Companies, and Individuals; because its tendency would be to prevent the introduction of European industry and enterprise into India; and because it would render the master responsible for the misconduct of his servant, and chargeable with his deportation even when originally engaged in this country. On the other hand, the Committee of the Chamber suggest that it be enacted, that beggars and vagrants should, as under Act XIII of 1856 S. LXXXV, be liable to imprisonment with or without hard labor for a reasonable term; and shall be deported at the expense of the State, or of whom it may concern, as hereinbefore specified, as speedily as possible, the Act, of course, being applicable to European vagrants throughout the whole Presidency." Here, in the first place, are three very valid objections to Sir William Mansfield's proposed measure. Firms, Companies or individuals, engaging European assistants in this country would be placed by Sir William's measure to such an extent in the power of their servants and employés as seriously to impair their authority over them, and render them subject to intolerable annoyance, with the only alternative of a heavy penalty or fine in the form of the passage-money to Europe of the recusant employé. Capitalists, desirous of employing British enterprise and industry in India, would be deterred from doing so by the very capricious and uncertain hold which they would have on the European labor which they might at considerable expense engage in their service. Masters would suffer through the misconduct of their servants, not only the loss of their services, but the additional loss of the charge of their deportation, not to speak of the trouble which all this would entail on them. We have, in the second place, the judicious and business-like suggestions of the Chamber. Soldiers whose time of service has expired, or who receive their discharge by indulgence are entitled to a passage to England at the cost of the State, provided that they return immediately on their discharge. The Chamber, and we entirely agree with them, see no just reason why the responsibility of Government for the homeward passage of men who have spent so many years in H. M.'s service, and for that service been brought out to this country, should lapse simply because, having acquired a right to liberty, they prefer accepting honest employment in India to returning at once to an overstocked labor market at home. The State may well continue responsible, says the voice of reason and justice, for the deportation of such of these discharged men as may from any cause fall into destitution. Sailors are provided for under the Merchant Shipping Act of 1854, sections 211 and 212, by which "all Governors and Officers of Her Majesty in foreign countries are empowered to provide for the subsistence of all seamen who may be discharged or left behind at any place abroad, until such time as they are able to provide them with a passage to some port in the United Kingdom, or to the British possession to which they belong; and the amount due is to be paid out of monies granted by Parliament for the purpose, through the Board of Trade. Masters of British ships are compelled, under penalty, to convey such seamen at the price fixed by the Board, and in the event of such seamen having been wrongfully discharged or left behind, the Board of Trade are empowered to sue the ship from which they were so discharged for the full amount expended for their relief and return to the United Kingdom." Thus it will be seen that sailors are excluded from the category of those for whom provision remains to be made with the view to prevent their vagrancy. The class of vagrants to be provided for, thus narrowed down by the exclusion of soldiers and sailors who have generally filled its ranks, consists of those "who in England would be chargeable to the township or parish, and in India may equitably be deported at the expense of the state to whose revenues the whole community contributes." With this view, the Chamber suggest the further extension to India with suitable modifications, of Act V. Geo. IV. c. 83 s. 20 (amended by A 1 and 2 Vict. c. 38) which decrees that every person convicted under the Act as an idle and disorderly person, or as a rogue and vagabond shall be deemed to be actually chargeable to the parish, township or place in which such person shall reside; and that such person shall be liable to be removed to the parish of his or her last legal settlement by order of two justices of the Peace. This Act clearly points out the mode of remedying the evil of European vagrancy in India in accordance with the principles, and in the spirit of British jurisprudence. We would very strongly urge the views of the Chamber on the consideration of the Legislative Council; and we cannot refrain from expressing the hope that a measure, embodying such provisions, may pass to be enacted at the ensuing Sessions of the Council. The evil is one which calls for an immediate remedy.

WE see the *Times of India* thinks the challenge to the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce on the specie question which we published the other day one of the most impudent things that he ever heard of. There are various illustrations of the height of impudence, and what it actually is remains, we believe, an unsettled point, unless indeed the problem may be considered solved by this little affair,—which we deny.

We should ourselves have been prepared to stigmatise the proceeding as extremely impudent and very silly, but for the announcement of the Committee of the Chamber, that called it forth, which announcement to our thinking was most undignified and ill advised, while the excuse now offered for it, that a native paper called the *Rash Goftar*, of which we hear for the first time, had said something the reverse, is altogether beneath notice and beneath contempt.

But we are not going to interpose in others' quarrels, and we have no quarrel of our own in this business. We observe, however, that the accuracy of the statement made by the Committee of the Chamber is called in question: and "a respectable man" backs his contradiction with a thousand rupees. We call him a respectable man, because if he has not a gig, he might have one with this money; which we for our part shall regret to have to hand over to him again instead of to the Lancashire Relief Fund. But for the hope that we should be able to add to that Fund, we should have had nothing to do with the matter. If the Committee of the Chamber will not add to the Fund, as they might, we can only express our regret, and dismiss the matter from our thoughts,—wiser if not better men.

INTELLIGENCE.

LATEST.

CHINA COMMERCIAL NEWS.

(*Special Telegram for the Bombay Gazette, via Galle.*)

HONGKONG, 26*th Nov.*

Per French Steamer *Alphee*.
Bombay mail arrived at Hongkong.
Patna Opium, $720.
Malwa Opium, $745.

(*By Electric Telegraph.*)

GALLE, 11*th Dec.*, 8-35 A.M.

French steamer *Alphee* from China anchored.

THE following is a list of Business to be brought before the Council of the Governor of Bombay, for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, on Monday the 15th of December 1862.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

1. A Bill for making better provision for the care of the persons and property of Minors. Report of Select Committee to be presented.

2. A Bill to facilitate the adjustment of unsettled claims to exemption from the payment of Government land revenue, and to regulate the succession to and transfer of lands wholly or partially exempt from the payment of such revenue in those parts of the Bombay Presidency which are subject to the operation of Act XI of 1852 of the Legislative Council of India. Report of Select Committee to be presented.

3. A Bill for the Registry of Vessels and Levy of Pilotage Fees on the River Indus. Report of Select Committee to be presented.

4. A Bill for bringing under the Regulations and Acts of the Presidency of Bombay the Province of Sattara, certain Villages and lapsed States in the Collectorate of Sholapore and in the Southern Muratha Country, certain lands ceded to the Government of Bombay for Railway purposes, and the District of North Canara, with the exception of the Talooka Cundapoor, and for excluding the Village of Moochundee, Purgunnah Jutt, from the operation of the Regulations and Acts of the Presidency of Bombay. Report of Select Committee to be presented.

5. A Bill for the Regulation of the District Police in the Presidency of Bombay. Report of Select Committee to be presented.

NOTICE OF MOTION.

Mr. Frere, on consideration of the Report of the Select Committee on a "Bill for bringing under the Regulations and Acts of the Presidency of Bombay the Province of Sattara, certain Villages and lapsed States in the Collectorate of Sholapore and in the Southern Muratha Country, certain lands ceded to the Government of Bombay for Railway purposes, and the District of North Canara, with the exception of the Talooka Cundapoor, and for excluding the village of Moochundee, Purgunnah Jutt, from the operation of the Regulations and Acts of the Presidency of Bombay," to move by way of amendment that the following be added to Schedule B, at page 10, after the word "Acts"—

The following villages in Turf Moogul Khode :—
Mouje Goondewadee,
,, Duroor,
,, Sidapoor,
,, Koleegood,
,, Yeburhuttee,
,, Harogeree,
,, Heedkul,
,, Mogul Khode,
,, Palbhavee,
,, Kuppulgoodee,
,, Hulloor,
,, Sivapoor,
,, Khan Naikunhuttee,
,, Moodulgee,
,, Moonal.

On the same page, after the word "Hullihal,"

The following village in Purgunnah Kokutnoor :—
Mouje Mhyswadgee.

On the same page, leave out "the following villages in," and add after the words
"Purgunnah Yadwar."
with the exception of the following three villages :—
Ourwad,
Kulleegoodee,
Chippulkuttee,
entered in the accounts as belonging to the Chief of Jumkhundee ;
and omit the words "Kusba Yadwar," and the names of the 18 following villages.

To add on the same page
Kurryat Kinnee.

On page 11, after the word "1 Khasbag," to add

The following isolated villages :—
Kusba Shedbul,
,, Joogul,
Mouje Kagwad,
,, Oogur Boodrook,
,, Moorgoondee,
,, Tavsee,
,, Nundgaom.

REASONS AND OBJECT.

The above Villages formed, with the Purgunah Chimulgee, already included at page 9, section 5, of Appendix B, the state of Kagwar, which lapsed on the death of the Shedbalkur in 1857. They were omitted by oversight when the list to be appended to the Bill was first drawn out, and should now be included in it.

R. WEST,
Offg Under Secretary to Government.

Town Hall, 10th December 1862.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S TOUR.—The following General Order relative to the arrangements consequent on his His Excellency's approaching tour of inspection in the Northern districts of this command were issued yesterday :—

Head Quarters, Poona, 9th December 1862.

The Commander-in-Chief will proceed on a tour of inspection to the North, and will embark from Bombay on the 15th instant.

His Excellency will be accompanied by the following Staff :—
The Adjutant General of the Army.
The Quarter Master General of the Army.
The Judge Advocate General of the Army.
Personal Staff.

The Commander-in-Chief will reach Ahmedabad about the 23rd idem.

During His Excellency's absence, correspondence of an emergent nature only, connected with Her Majesty's British Troops, and Local Troops, is to be addressed to the Adjutant General and Quarter Master General respectively, Commander-in-Chief's Camp.

All ordinary Correspondence and Returns to be sent to the Head Quarters Office, Poona, as heretofore.—*Deccan Herald, Dec.* 10.

ABOLITION OF COMMANDANTSHIP OF ARTILLERY.—The following order, announcing the abolition of this office, and of the Artillery Depôt of Instruction was also issued yesterday :—

Head Quarters, Poona, 9th December 1862.

The Commandantship of the Artillery having been abolished, together with the Depot of Instruction, and the Brigades of Artillery being entirely separate Regimental Commands, Kirkee will henceforth be included in the Poona Brigade, according to the custom which prevailed when a Dragoon Regiment was quartered there.

The Station Records in the office of the Station Staff Officer are to be handed over to the Brigade Major, Poona.—*Id.*

IT has just been brought to our notice that the Romish Bishop of Agra, is publicly offering up thanksgivings in his Church for Her Most Gracious Majesty having embraced Romanism, and being about to abdicate the throne!

If this be the case, we think it is time the Government interfered to put a stop to such disloyalty; which cannot but have a bad effect on the minds of the native population.—*Delhi Gazette, Dec.* 6.

OUR Benares correspondent states below that official intimation has been given to the chiefs who were to attend the Governor-General's Durbar at Agra, that there will be no durbar held here.—*Id.*

WE hear from Jhansie, the 2nd December. "That the orders about the 52nd L. I. have been changed, and the Regiment is not to wait for the Commander-in-Chief, but will leave to-morrow. The Artillery, however, who expected to go off at once on being relieved, have been directed to remain till His Excellency arrives. The Battery from Lucknow will not be here till to-morrow. We have at last got the cold weather, the change, from comparatively warm weather, has been quite sudden."—*Id.*

LOCAL.

THE Mails for Muscat per steamer *Johnston Castle*, will be closed to-morrow, (Saturday), at one o'clock P.M.

THE steamer *Arratoon Apcar*, Captain H. D. Smidt, which left our harbour yesterday for China, &c., carried on board 1,932½ chests of Malwa Opium.

THE following is a list of Passengers, proceeding by the P. & O. Co.'s steamer *Orissa*, Captain A. Parish, to Aden and Suez, to-day at 8 P. M.

For Suez.—Deputy Inspector General and Mrs. Hadaway, infant and a European Servant; Mr. F. Adams.

For Malta.—Mr. W. Henderson.

For Marseilles.—Revd. C. F. and Mrs. Wilson; Lieut. and Mrs. Thompson and child; Mr. Thacker; Mr. G. Nanjeebhoy and servant; Mr. Khakee Nansee; Lieut. H. P. Cowper, 13th Regiment.

For Southampton.—Mrs. Deas; Lieut.-Col. Taylor's three children and a servant; Quartermaster and Mrs. Garland, infant and Ayah; Dr. and Mrs. King, three children and a servant; Miss Ashe; Mrs. Stock; Mr. and Mrs. Harvey and infant; and Mr. J. Hayward.

A MEETING of the Marathi Dayanprasarak Society, will be held in the rooms of the Elphinstone Institution this evening, at half-past seven P.M., when Mr. Govindjee Narayan will read a paper on the History of Cotton. The public is invited to attend.

COLABA RIFLE CLUB.—The members of the Club will shoot on Saturday, the 13th instant, for a Sweepstake. Entrance Rs. 10. 3 shots each at 200, 300, 400, and 500 yards. The highest total score (hits and points) at the four ranges to win the Sweep. Entrances to be prepaid. The shooting will commence at 3-30 P.M.

CHOLERA, we are sorry to hear, has broken out somewhat violently in the Parsee quarter of the Fort, during the present week. Our Municipal Commissioners have much to answer for in not attending to the drainage of Bombay better than they do. Let them give up writing "squabbling minutes," and attend to this.

OUR OVERLAND SUMMARY is now ready for delivery. The following is a table of its Contents :—

LIST OF PASSENGERS.
LATEST INTELLIGENCE.
HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.
GENERAL SUMMARY OF NEWS.
BOMBAY :—LOCAL.
Miscellaneous News.
Bombay Proprietary School.
Annual Dinner of the Rifle Association of Western India.
European Vagrancy in India.
The Commercial Bank of India.
Anniversary Meeting of the Royal Asiatic Society.
OFFICIAL PAPERS.
TOPICS OF THE TIME.
Hill Sanataria.
Sudasewghur.
Murder of Europeans on the Arabian Coast.
Sir Charles Trevelyan.
Frere Hall.
Municipality of Bombay.
The late Bombay Steam Navigation Company.
Bombay Branch Royal Asiatic Society.
Albert and Medical Life Assurance Company.
Prejudices of Natives to give evidence in Law Courts.
Sir Charles Wood's Obstructive Policy.
Education for Natives.
INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.
Bengal.
North-West Provinces.
North-West Frontier.
Thibet.
Central Asia.
Madras.
Nizam's Dominions.
Assam.
Dharwar.
THE BOMBAY SERVICES.
Appointments and Promotions, Leave, &c. &c., in the Civil, Military, and Naval Departments.
COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.
Report on the Bombay Market.
Cochin Market Report.
SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.
Vessels in Bombay Harbour.
Arrivals and Departures, with Lists of Passengers.
BIRTHS, MARRIAGES & DEATHS.
ADVERTISEMENTS.

ALSO the BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT, published at this office, is now available.

THE following is a list of Educational Establishment of Free Church of Scotland's Mission, Bombay, 1862 :

Free General Assembly's Institution	311
Poor's Asylum Vernacular School	25
Bene-Israel Boys School, Bombay	40
Bene-Israel Schools on the Coast (males)	158
Female Boarding School	50
Ambrolie Female School	84
Bombay Bene-Israel Female School	30
Six District Females Schools in Bombay	165
Girls in Bene-Israel Schools on the Coast	56
School at Kalyan (supported by a friend) of the pupils of which 14 are girls	126
	1,045

*** The Vacations will be from the 11th December 1862 to the 5th January 1863; and from the 1st May to the 10th June 1863.

GIRLS' SCHOOLS OF THE STUDENTS' LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY.—A Distribution of Prizes will take place at Shet Mangaldas Nathubhai's Garden-House, Girgaum, on Saturday, the 13th of December, 1862, at 4½ P.M. precisely; His Excellency the Hon'ble Sir Bartle Frere, K.C.B., presiding.

Lady Frere has kindly consented to distribute the Prizes.

Marathi-Hindu.

The "Bhau Daji" School, at Loharchal,	Pupils	115
The "Bhagwandas Purshotamdas" School, Kalbadevi	,,	74
The "Jagannath Shankershet" School, Girgaum	,,	77
	Pupils...	266

Gujarati-Hindu.

The "Mangaldas Nathubhai" School, Paidhoni	Pupils	93
The "Mangaldas Nathubhai" School, Fort	,,	44
	Pupils...	137

Total Number of Schools... 5
Total Number of Pupils... 403

WE have frequently drawn attention to the fact of the continually increasing scarcity of food in this country, adapted to the wants of European soldiers, and pointed out to Government that unless some steps are taken, the time will come, and is not so very far distant, when to provide rations for our soldiers will be a most difficult and ruinously expensive job. It is a branch of the subject which will not, we hope, escape the attention of the Commissariat Committee and the Commander-in-Chief, for its importance cannot well be overrated. Steps taken now may prevent much embarrassment in future years, for in such a case the remedy must necessarily be of slow growth.

Those who take an interest in this subject will be able to derive a great deal of information from a communication in another column addressed to us by an officer of experience, who has taken up the subject of supplies for European troops, and promises to continue it.—*Delhi Gazette, Dec.* 6.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

LIST of Candidates who have passed the Examination for Honors in Arts for the year 1862 :—

[illegible] CLASS.

Name.	For what Distinction recommended.
Mahadeo Govind Ranade, B.A.	A Gold Medal and a Prize of Books worth Rs. 100.

R. WEST, B.A. .... } Examiners.
W. WORDSWORTH, B.A...... }

By order of the Syndicate,
R. HAINES, M.B.,
Acting University Registrar.

Bombay, 6th December 1862.

THE health of the town of Bombay has declined during the last week. The casualties from fever and cholera are the chief causes of mortality, there being 145 and 47 deaths from those diseases. The total number of deaths during the week amounts to 282, being 16 more than those of the previous week; and 14 in excess of the average of the last ten years. The following is a classified table of the casualties ;—

EUROPEANS.		PARSEES.	
Fever	0	Cholera	7
Other diseases	2	Fever	4
INDO-EUROPEANS.		Other diseases	9
Cholera	0	JEWS.	
Fever	0	Fever	4
Other diseases	0	Other diseases	3
HINDOOS.		NATIVE-CHRISTIANS.	
Cholera	26	Cholera	0
Small-pox	0	Other diseases	8
Fever	94	NEGRO-AFRICANS.	
Other diseases	18	Cholera	1
MUSSULMANS.		Other diseases	3
Cholera	10	UNKNOWN RACE.	
Small-pox	0		
Fever	37	Cholera	1
Other diseases	12	Other diseases	0

SUMMARY OF CHIEF DISEASES.

	deaths.	mean.
Small-pox	1	1
Cholera	47	24
Measles	0	1
Fever	145	147
Nervous system	14	12
Respiratory system	12	25
Vascular system	0	1
Alimentary system	32	29
Cachexy	18	16
Other diseases	21	10

WEATHER REPORT.

At 9 *hours of the* 11*th Dec.*, 1862.

BROACH.—Fine and Calm.
BULSAR.—Fair, S.W., Calm.
CANNANORE.—Fair, N.E. Ther. 77.
GALLE.—Fine; light wind. Ther. 78.
GOA.—Cool; wind steady from East.
KOLAPORE.—Fair; light N.E. wind.
KURRACHEE.—Fine, N.E.
MADRAS.—Cloudy N.E. Ther. 78.
PAUMBEN.—Cloudy, strong N.E. wind. Ther.79
SURAT.—Fair, Morning and night cool.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the petitions of the several persons hereunder named and described have been presented to the Court for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, Bombay, praying, respectively, for the benefit of the Act made and passed in the eleventh year of Victoria, Chapter XXI. :—

Molla Curson, a goldsmith; Hurry Wittoo, Khundoo Hurry, and Dewoo Hurry, bullock-cart drivers; date of petitions filed, 19th November 1862.

Keelabhoy Vunmalleedass, a broker; date of petition filed, 24th November 1862.

Annundrao Sudasew, Bulvunt Annundrao, Narrayen Annundrao, and Balcrustna Annundrao, the second and third are clerks in the Civil Pay Master's office; Dossabhoy Oockerjee Dubas, or Cassinath, a Europe shopkeeper; date of petitions filed, 25th November 1862.

Hormusjee Pestonjee, none; date of petition filed, 26th November 1862.

Joseph Anthony Pereira, a clerk in the Baroda Railway; date of petition filed, 27th November 1862.

Radhabaee, widow of the late Luxumon Sudasewjee, and Keroba Luxumonjee, the first is a pensioner of the Warden's Official Fund, and second a clerk in the Custom House; Rama Sudoo, and Balla Sudoo, sweetmeat dealers; Vella Hurjee, a hay dealer; Madoo Govindjee, a carpenter; Eduljee Bhickajee Marker, unemployed; Goma Nanugjee, a goldsmith; Soonderao Rowjee, an English writer; date of petitions filed, 1st December 1862.

Orders in the matters of the abovenamed Insolvents' petitions, that the real and personal Estate and Effects of the said Insolvents be vested in the Official Assignee of this Honorable Court, under Clause VII. of the said Act, have been duly made.

Days appointed for hearing the petitions of the undermentioned Insolvents.

Eduljee Bhickajee, Goma Nanugjee, on 3rd Monday in December instant, at 11 o'clock.

William Dullard, Soonderao Rowjee, Vella Hurjee, Rama Sudoo, and Balla Sudoo, Radhabaee, widow of the late Luxumon Sudasewjee, and Keroba Luxumonjee, Hormusjee Pestonjee, Dossabhoy Ookerjee, Malla Curson, Thucker Narron Nanjee, Joseph Anthony Pereira, Hurry Wittojee, Khundoo Hurry, and Dewjee Hurry, Annundrao Sudasew, Bulvunt Annundrao, Narrayen Annundrao, and Balcrustna Annundrao, on 1st Monday in January next, at 11 o'clock.

The abovenamed Insolvents have filed schedules of their debts, estates, and effects in my office. Opposing creditors must file their claims, verified by affidavit, and pay the usual fees, at my office, at least three clear days before the hearing.

ALEXANDER SANGSTER,
Acting Clerk of the Court.

Court House, Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay, this 2nd day of December 1862.

LAW.

HIGH COURT.

List of Suits for hearing before a Single Judge this day.

(BEFORE SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD.)

4 Jacob Eck *vs.* Jumnadass Javerdass and another.
75 Allaruckia Sumar and another *vs.* Charles Forjett.
76 Vullabhoy Luloobhoy *vs.* Ruttonjee Nowrojee.
77 Thucker Goverdhun *vs.* Thucker Bhanjee Dhurrumsey and another.
78 Ootumchund Cullianchund and others *vs.* Madowjee Dossa.
79 Mooljee Meghjee and another *vs.* Hurjeevan Cheno trading.
44 Ardaseer Merwanjee *vs.* Hurjee Jeena.
Mahadoo Pitha *vs.* Govind Pandoo and others (Pauper case).

PLEA SIDE OF THE LATE SUPREME COURT.

34 Adumjee Peerajee *vs.* Vullubdhass Bhugwandass.
46 Jaicooverbae widow, &c. *vs.* Mooljee Ramjee and another trading, &c.
52 Thucker Purshotum Cullianjee *vs.* James Freeman.
58 Alexander Henry Campbell *vs.* Ruttonjee Framjee Wacha and another.

HIGH COURT.—CROWN SIDE.
FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS OF 1862.
Eighth Day, Thursday, 11th December.
(BEFORE CHIEF JUSTICE SIR M. SAUSSE.)

HIS LORDSHIP having taken his seat on the bench precisely at ten o'clock, the following gentlemen were empannelled to serve on the

MORNING JURY.
MR. FRANCIS SPENCER,—*Foreman.*

Messrs. J. Bogie; O. Wheeler; J. Smith; A. J. Cowan; W. Parfitt; W. Kinchella; J. T. F. Brown; F. S. De Silva; Darashaw Dossabhoy; Sudasiv Gopal; and Mahomed Ibrahim Oonday.

COMMITTING MISCHIEF.—Thavur Meetha, Hubib Kutchra, and Hunsa Heera, No. 4 of the calendar, were arraigned on an indictment for committing mischief and thereby causing loss or damage to the amount of Rs. 50 and upwards. Prisoners severally pleaded not guilty.

Dr. Reid conducted the prosecution.

Mr. Barton defended the prisoners.

Dr. Reid opened the case to the Jury by stating the facts which would appear from the following evidence.

Rev. Braz Fernandez examined.—I am Vicar of the Church of Salvaçoa at Mahim. I know the first prisoner who is proprietor of the old Bazar at Mahim. I had communication with him about the building of a new bazar (market). My object in building a new bazar was for the use of the fishermen who had petitioned me. The building commenced in December 1861 and was completed in March last. I first found the injury done to the bazar on the 24th September. There were twelve posts in the bazar supporting the roof. All the posts had been cut through, that is, sawn through, and there were gimlet holes in them of different sizes: at first the holes were hidden by being covered with mud, but when I saw them they were open. I reported this to the police; Constable Knight supplied me with two Peons to watch the place. I placed also a man of my own, Ibraham Khan, to watch. On the 28th September, in consequence of information received I went to the bazar about eleven o'clock. The prisoners were in custody then. There were at this time two fresh cuts made with a saw, one cut in each, and a rope was tied to one of the posts. I observed a saw close to the prisoners. The end of the rope was taken over to a wall in the direction of a passage. People come to the bazar through this passage but it is not the regular entrance. It would cost about 200 Rs. to restore the posts. It is necessary to restore them as the bazar is now in a dangerous state. I know the market peon who is sent by Mr. Watson, the clerk of the market.

Cross-examined.—He saw only two cuts in the wood on the night of the 28th of September last. He does not understand about wood. The bazar was built at my expense. It is my property. The bazar has been still made use of as a bazar since the damage was done. I have not had the bazar repaired. People still frequent it. I thought the jury would require to see the damage, so I did not have it repaired.

To the Court.—The first prisoner used to charge three pice and subsequently four annas a day for each stall in the old bazar. The sellers found that to be much and petitioned me to erect a new bazar.

Police Naique, No. 66, said; I do duty at Lower Mahim, I know the first prisoner, he owned a bazar, now he has a private one about 100 paces from the new bazar—I know all the prisoners. Went to watch the bazar, by order of the Revd. Mr. Fernandez, on the 24th of September. Another sepoy and the Padres' sepoy were with me. We used to watch in the third room under the bazar shed. There is a western entrance to the bazar. I was on watch with the person before named on the night in question. My attention was attracted on that night, about eleven by hearing a sound which seemed of sawing, I was standing there and called the attention of the other sepoy to it. I desired Ibraham to go outside to the end of the bazar on the southern side, I and the other sepoy went outside also. We then saw the two first prisoners near the bazar. The first prisoner was sawing by means of the saw (produced). I noticed the saw in his hand. I did not see him actually sawing, but when I seized him, his hand was on the saw. I seized him and cried out to the other sepoys who were engaged in arresting the other prisoners, another sepoy then helped me to secure him. The saw was in prisoner's left hand. Two augurs were near the spot and close to the posts which supported the beams of the roof. There were other men two or four in the oart outside the bazar at the time. Did not see any one in the bazar at that time. When the other peons arrested the other prisoners I saw them. I saw the rope; it was tied to the post where the saw was, and the other end was near the wall.

Cross-examined by Mr. Barton.—The night in question was violent. I made all the depositions read to me now. They are correct. The night was very dark. The saw cuts could not have been made that night. Had not seen any cuts in the post before he saw the saw in the post, all the posts had holes in them before but there were no saw cuts. I examined the posts and will swear there were no saw cuts before this night. It was not thundering, only lightning at the time I heard the sawing. It was only raining. The other sepoys were not asleep, but we were all talking together or listening. The saw was not in the post when I went on duty that night. Never said before the magistrate that I did not see the prisoner's hand on the saw. In his left hand he had the long knife now in court and his right hand was on the saw in the post.

Somajee Police Naique No. 337 stated,—I do duty at Lower Mahim. I know the bazar and remember that on the 28th September I was sitting in a room in the bazar when the last witness told me he heard a noise which I heard also, resembling a saw. A flash of lightning enabled us to see the men there, I seized the second prisoner who was standing near a post. The post where the prisoner was eight or nine paces from where the saw was. Saw a rope near there.

Cross-examined by Mr. Barton.—The first prisoner when I saw him was ten or 12 paces from where the saw was found. I had seen the posts during the day but did not examine them that night, neither did Luxumon tell me that he had done so.

Ibrahim Tanjee sworn, deposed,—I am a peon of the Revd. Mr. Fernandez, was on watch on 28th September last, about 11 or half-past 11 o'clock, when on watch, we heard a sound which seemed of sawing at the new bazar. I saw the third prisoner in the road near the bazar. I seized him, he was running away. I saw the rope which was tied to a post which had been sawn. Had not seen the saw cut before that night. I can swear the saw cut was not there before that night. I examined the posts daily and can say it was not there before.

Cross-examined by Mr. Barton.—I did say before the magistrate that I did not examine the posts that night but that Luxumon did. I meant we did not do it altogether.

A Policeman deposed,—I am a peon and was doing duty in the new bazar in September last. I saw the injuries done to the posts which were all bored through. I know the first prisoner. He told me on the 25th that the bazar had been properly bored through, and that it could now be pulled down. I reported this about two or two and half hours after. On the 28th I heard Luxumon say he had caught a man and told me to see what the man had in his hand. He had a sword in it. I assisted in securing him. This was the first prisoner.

Mr. Henry Knight, Police Constable deposed,—I was in charge of the Mahim division on the 28th September last. I examined the injuries done to the bazar on the evening of the 24th, I found holes in all the twenty-four posts of the bazar. I placed the sepoys to watch. On the 28th I saw the prisoners in custody. I saw the saw in the second post, as you go in at the back entrance to the bazar. The rope was tied to the same post and carried over an adjoining wall. The augurs were one in the post and the other in the post on the opposite side. The implements fit the holes. The saw cut was not there previously. All the other posts were cut previously.

Dr. Reid said that he would call no more witnesses for the prosecution.

Mr. Barton asked for the two last defendants if there was evidence against them, to go before a Jury.

His Lordship thought there was.

Mr. Barton for the defence informed the jury that the penalty awarded for the offence of which the prisoners were accused, was imprisonment for two years. He contended that there was no case made out against his clients either as to the commission of the offence or as to the amount of the damage done. He alluded to the building of the new bazar, an act which in depriving the first prisoner of his living gave color to the accusation now made against the prisoner, but which was entirely false. With regard to the two other prisoners Mr. Barton said that no defence was needed. The case altogether was one got up by the sepoys, the evidence of one of whom, he would prove to be utterly unworthy of confidence.

F. L. Brown, Esq., 3rd Magistrate of Police being sworn, said, he had taken the deposition of the witness Luxumon Babajee which had been written by him.

The Interpreter of the Police Court swore that he interpreted the evidence of the said witness, which was signed in his presence

His Lordship in summing up defined to the jury the meaning of the term "mischief" as accepted by the New Penal Code, and commented on the evidence of the witness Luxumon Babajee in whose deposition there appeared a discrepancy in the statement of seeing the first prisoner with his hand on the saw. His Lordship did not believe the sepoy to have contradicted himself which was Mr. Barton's view of the case.

The Jury having retired for a short time returned a verdict of guilty against all the prisoners.

Sentence Reserved.

AFTERNOON JURY.
MR. WILLIAM GRAHAM,—*Foreman.*

Messrs. J. Mitchell; S. G. Trenn; J. R. C. Johnson; J. McMeekin; C. G. Swanseger; J. L. Lefrenais; A. F. Houghland; G. Viegas; Eduljee Bajonjee; Nonabhoy Bhaskerjee; and Mahomed Syed Purkar.

CONSPIRACY.—Hurrydass Mooljee, Ebjee Jumnadass, Jewraz Cooverjee, and Goverdhun Mooljee, (No. 1 on the calendar) were arraigned at the bar upon an indictment charging them with conspiracy.

The prisoners were held to bail on the 3rd of October last, at the last Sessions.

Mr. Dunbar, instructed by Mr. Crawford, for the prosecution.

Mr. Barton, appeared for Ebjee Jumnadass admitted as Queen's evidence.

Mr. Bayley, appeared for Hurrydass Mooljee, and Goverdhun Mooljee.

The other prisoner was undefended.

Mr. Dunbar stated the case.

This prosecution arose in an action to recover the sum of fifteen hundred rupees, being the amount of insurance upon thirty-six bales of wool. The claim was founded upon an assignment the signature to which was attached according to the evidence of the third prisoner by himself at the instigation of the other prisoners. This man was admitted approver, and owing to his evidence the civil action was lost, and upon which occasion the plaintiffs' Counsel threw up their briefs.

Ebraham Ramjee, a merchant, called and examined, stated that he carried on business in the name of Damjee Mooljee and Co. with his partner. He had obtained advances on certain goods which were lost in a ship. These goods had been insured by Messrs. Volkart Brothers, they did not pay the insurance when it was applied for. Witness made that application to their broker. Was afterwards served with an order from the late Supreme Court and showed cause in that case. He afterwards went to the office of Mr. Khundarao Morojee, and the document was a proper one. The signatures attached to that document were the names of all witness' partners. He had never authorised any one to sign that document for him and had never seen it before that. There was an issue tried between witness and the first prisoner, and he (witness) was present in Court when Ebjee Jumnadass was examined, and was asked to identify Khakee Damjee as was also the second prisoner, the latter said that he would not do so but when asked to do so, pointed out another man. That prisoner was asked who signed that document; he said Khakee Damjee had signed it. When the wrong man was pointed by Jewraj, witness said that it was the wrong man. Mr. Westropp was conducting the case for Hurridass Mooljee, but when the wrong man was pointed out he threw up the case, and it was lost.

Cross-examined by Mr. Bayley.—Witness does not know whether Hurridass Mooljee had previous transactions with Khimjee Dhoondjee, he did not afterwards appear to be a man possessed of much money; was not present when the ship was wrecked.

Mr. J. W. Orr, Acting Prothonotary, sworn said, the affadavit produced was sworn before him in his official capacity as Registrar; (and marked A. A.) it was initialed by him. The affidavit was sworn to by Ebjee Jumnadas and Jewraj Cooverjee. Witness also produced the record on the issue of that case; was present when part of the issue was tried.

Mr. W. H. Crawford deposed that he was Solicitor for the prosecutor. Heard Ebjee Damjee say the document was signed by Khakee Damjee. When asked to identify that person he looked round but could not point him out. He pointed out the wrong man. Immediately on this Mr. Westropp threw up his brief. This was in 1860. Ebjee Jumnadass spoke in Hindoostanee. He understood the words he spoke. These were only simple words. It might have been, it was in March 1861.

Nowrojee Furdonjee, 3rd Translator, said he interpreted the affidavit produced to the two persons who brought it. I asked them if they understood: they said they did. The Battias use the Guzarattee. Mr. Crawford must have mistaken Guzerattee for Hindoostanee.

Khakee Damjee, sworn.—I trade under the name of Damjee Mooljee. It is not my handwriting. The document I hold in my hand, although it purports to be, I never saw before, was present when the issue was tried, and Jumnadass was examined. It was Jewraj Cooverjee that pointed out a wrong man. There was four or five of us Khojas altogether, dressed alike when he pointed out the wrong man. Some were tall, some were short, I suppose they were spectators. I am quite sure this was not written by me. The signature does not correspond with mine. It is not like it. Hajee Vishram is not my partner. I do not know anything about the sales of the bales. Ibrahim Ramjee knows all about that. I have not made a joint affidavit with Ibraham Ramjee about 36 bales of wool. I know nothing about it. I do not know if Khimjee Doogas was alive when the claim was made by me on Volkart Brothers. Ebraham Ramjee knows all about this. I do not. The names in which the bales were shipped I do not know, it is four years ago. In the name of Damjee Mooljee the 36 bales were shipped. They were shipped in the name of Khimjee Doogas because a writing had been passed between us and we sold them to him.

Pragjee Jewraz, deposed. "I am a Muccadum. The prisoner Goverdhun Mooljee wrote an agreement between Khimjee Mooljee and Ibraham Damjee. It was similar to the document produced. I cannot identify it. I was the shipping muccadum. This occurred about three years ago, and I remember it as I have had occasion to come thrice to the Fort on its account.

Ebjee Jumnadass, who was admitted as Queen's evidence, deposed.—I know the prisoners at the bar. This signature is mine attached to this document. The handwriting of the body of the document is mine. The names of the three prisoners at the bar are those in the document. Hurridass and Goverdhun asked me to make it out. I was examined on the subject at the Supreme Court, was brought up for gaining once, and am not now in any business. I have been entrapped by Hurridass Mooljee, he is a relation of mine. He tempted me into bad practices. I was once charged with theft, but it was false. When I said I did not know Khakee Damjee it was untrue. When I wrote this document I did know it was a forgery, I was much entreated to do it. I do not know what interest Jewraz had in the matter, Jewraz is not related to Hurridass nor connected in any other way that I know of. When I was in trade I traded in cotton. The civil case was dismissed on account of my evidence, which was not approved. Hurridass Mooljee offered to bail me at the police Court, which he afterwards refused, but this was because he wanted money from me which I would not give him. I cannot say the endorsement is in my handwriting which is now produced.

Mr. Bayley in addressing the Jury said, that this was an indictment for an offence which is said to have taken place on April 1859, when the prisoners had proceeded to forge a document in which they united to defraud one Khakee Damjee of a large sum of money. Khakee Damjee since dead, was a poor person who applied to Damjee Mooljee to purchase 36 bales of wool. There all legitimate evidence ends, but Ibraham Ramjee says he thought the deceased had not completed the purchase as the goods were returned in May 1859 to the original owners. There is no proof of shipment; the ship is lost; there is no evidence of money said to have been paid to Messrs. Volkart Brothers. There is not a tittle of evidence to support any portion of this charge, in even a civil action. The learned counsel dwelt upon the circumstance of this case having been left over so long. It is said they forged the document on the 13th May 1859, which was as assignment of property to the deceased by the prosecutor. There is no corroboration of the evidence of Ebjee Jumnadass and little is to be allowed at the lapse of so long a period for the statements of a man who had been three times in such critical positions within the last year. Mr. Bayley concluded a very lengthly speech by endeavouring to explain the case fully to the jury to the exoneration of his clients.

The prisoner Jewraj Cooverjee here called several witnesses with a view of contradicting the witnesses for the prosecution.

His Lordship then summed up the evidence to the jury.

The jury returned a verdict of guilty against all the prisoners.

Sentence Reserved.

INDIAN.

PUNJAUB.

THIS morning Major General A. A. T. Conynghame, C.B., commanding the Lahore division of the army, reviewed the brigade at Meean Meer composed of the following troops :—

D. Battery, 5th Royal Horse Brigade, Artillery.
E. Battery, ditto.
No. 1 Battery, 22nd Brigade, with a heavy field battery attached.
H. M. 19th Regiment.
27th Native Infantry.
Remnant late 9th Irregular Cavalry.—*Lahore Chronicle, Dec.* 3.

CENTRAL ASIA.

CABOOL, 10*th November.*—"The Governor being not very well, there was no durdar this morning. About two o'clock Sirdar Mohamed Allee Khan went to the stable, and there he received some of the Khans and Sirdars. A thief who had stolen about three seers of mustard from an oil seller's shop, having been brought by the Kotwal, was tried by the Governor, and having been found guilty was sentenced to have his hands cut off, and to be taken round the city on an ass.

11*th November.*—Since last night it has been raining heavily, almost all the Khans and Sirdars are enjoining themselves at their homes. About sun-set snow commenced falling and covered all the neighbouring hills. The cold weather has set in in earnest.

12*th November.*—It is ascertained by the Toorkistan news received to-day, that Sirdar Mohamed Ufzul Khan having been given to understand that the people of Kolaub and Hissar were again marching on Buddukhshan, ordered Naib Ghoolam Jan Khan with two battalions, one thousand sowars and four guns, to go to Buddukhshan and to teach the Hissarees and Kolaubees a good lesson. The people of Kolaub and Hissar were very nearly taking Buddukhshan this time, had it not been for Naib Ghoolam Jan who reached the disturbed place by forced marches, and dispersed all the rebels. No fight as yet had taken place between Naib Ghoolam Jan's troops, and the Kolaubees and Hissarees. Mohamed Ufzul Khan had sent orders to the inhabitants of Khanabad and Koondez to collect men of their tribes, and to assist Ghoolam Jan Khan, whenever he asked for assistance.

The Governor having persued the above news-letter ordered it to be forwarded to the Ameer.

13*th November.*—Sirdar Mahomed Allee Khan was in the dubar when the following letter was received from Sirdar Shere Allee Khan from the Ameer's camp.

'On the receipt of this letter please send twenty ass-loads of gunpowder, twenty ass-loads of lead, and one hundred thousand flints.' Having sent for the Sahibkar, or Superintendent of the Cabool arsenal, the Governor ordered him to dispatch the above named articles to the Ameer's camp with as little delay as possible. 'There is plenty of gunpowder in the arsenal,' replied the Sahibkar, 'but as far the lead and the flints, they are not enough for the indents.' 'Never mind the lead,' said the Governor, 'buy the flints from the shopkeepers, and send them with the gunpowder to Heerat.' The flint sellers having been called into the durbar, were asked to procure one lac of flints. 'We have not got so many ready in our shops' replied the flintsellers, 'but we can give them in six days.' A letter was ordered to be written to the contractor of Wurduk, directing him to send twenty ass-loads of lead, taken out from the mines of that place.'

14*th November.*—Meer Akhoor Ahmed Khan having attended the durbar, informed the Governor that he had with great difficulty procured five thousand posteens, and that there were about three thousand more ready with the posteen sellers who had sold them to the Peshawur merchants.

No sooner did the Governor hear the name of the Peshawur merchants than he got in the saddle and rode to the posteens sellers bazar. Having called a few of the headmen of them, he told them, it was unfair on their part to sell the posteens to the Peshawur merchants when the article was wanted by the Governer. The sepoys were then ordered to go to the Caugh Moorad people and force them to sell as many posteens as they had ready. Sirdar Mohamed Allee Khan having thus collected three thousand more posteens, ordered the whole eight thousand to be dispatched to the Ameer's camp. The posteen sellers do not seem to be pleased with the prices they have received. Three rupees a piece having been settled, the Governor has paid them two rupees and twelve annas a piece.

15*th November.*—The undermentioned news from the Ameer's camp was received to-day.

The Ameer has paid his troops three months' arrears, and has warned all the Khans and Sirdars to get their stables and houses built, as he, the Ameer, was going to spend the winter before Heerat. The Ameer has ordered Sirdar Mohamed Ameen Khan to collect supplies enough for his camp for six months. A cantonment has been ordered to be built for the Ameer's own troops now at Sungur Kajur, at a place about three coss on the Furrah road from Kajur. Sirdar Mohamed Ameen Khan with two battalions and two thousand sowars is gone towards the neighbouring places to collect the supplies.

The above accounts are confirmed by some of the Khans' letters received from the Ameer's camp. The Khans have stated in their letters, that it has now been decided that the Ameer is going to remain before Heerat for the approaching winter.

16*th November.*—From Toorkistan, news has been received to the effect, that Sirdar Mohamed Ufzul Khan having been informed, that his brother Sirdar Ahmed Khan had arrived at Bulkh, ordered Nusroollah Khan Nehukzaie and Auleejah Mohamed Ameen Khan with four hundred sowars to go and receive Sirdar Ahmed Khan. Mohamed Ufzul Khan was at Surbool when Ahmed Khan had reached Toorkistan. After Ufzul Khan had asked about his brother's good health, &c., he proposed to send him to Koondez as Hakim, as there was no one at present. Ahmed Khan willingly accepted the offer, and said, that if his services are required at Buddukhshan he had no objection to go there and relieve Naik Ghoolam Jan. Sirdar Mohamed Ufzul Khan had left for Toshkurghan to send some more troops to Buddukhshan.

It was also stated in the news-letter that a Vakeel from King of Bookhara had arrived at Surbool, and had brought the following letter from Ufzul Khan ;—' As I and you are both friends, you had better order your troops to leave Buddukhshan.' On this Sirdar Mohamed Ufzul Khan is said to have written in reply to the effect that, ' You are very right when you say that we are both friends, but it is not fair to press me to call back my troops from Buddukhshan, which I cannot do until you have made arrangements to keep the Kolaubees and Hissarees from making any inroads on Buddukhshan.' The daughter of the Meer of Buddukhshan having been betrothed to Mohamed Auzim Khan, it would be very unfair for me continued Ufzul Khan ' to leave the poor man unprotected.' Sirdar Mohamed Allee Khan has written all the Toorkistan news to his father Shere Allee Khan.

17*th November.*—Sirdar Mohamed Allee Khan was in the durbar, when a kossid with an express arrived from Heerat, and handed over to the Governor the letter. The moment the Governor read the letter he got pale, broke up the durbar, and went to the seraglio. Having called Meer Akhoor Ahmed Khan, and the son of Hafizjee, the Governor showed them the letter and asked their opinion about the subject. No one can say, what are the contents of the letter, as they are kept secret. It was about ten in the day time, when suddenly a dust-storm rose and continued till four. It become so dark in the day time, that the people could not come out of their houses. The shop-keepers closed their shops and went home. When it was about sun-set the snow began to fall.

18*th November.*—Sirdar Mohamed Allee Khan went to the Shahgarden to amuse himself, and having sent for the Meer Akhoor of the Ameer's stable ordered him to take all the mares to Hazara, as it was getting very cold in Cabool.

It is ascertained by Meer Akhoor Ahmed Khan, that it was stated in the letter received other day by the Governor, that some one had got the cook of Sirdar Shere Allee Khan to mix poison in the Sirdar's food, and the moment the Sirdar had commenced to eat, the eatables were removed by the Nazir of the kitchen. When Shere Allee Khan was informed of this, he had got ill, and had been purged. The man who had brought the victuals before Shere Allee Khan, was taken before the Ameer, who at first coaxed him to point out the name of the person who had desired him to do this foul act, and when he failed in finding out the truth, the Ameer had ordered the man to be hanged. Sirdar Shere Allee Khan had not quite recovered from the effect of the poison when the kossid had left and the Hakeems were attending on him.—*Delhi Gazette, Dec* 6.

INDIAN PRESS.

LIFE ASSURANCE MANAGEMENT.

(*From the Englishman, Nov. 28.*)

WE call the especial attention of our readers to a subject which interests every man, woman, and child in the country. We refer to the correspondence which has taken place between Mr. Macleod Wylie and the secretaries of the Family Endowment Life Assurance Society, in which that gentleman has been for many years a policy-holder. We hardly know where we can find any association, whatever the object may be, who have so responsible and delicate a duty to perform as the Directors of a Life Assurance Company. They are in fact the guardians and trustees of the widows and orphans of all those who have opened policies in the offices under their direction. It becomes a very serious matter for consideration therefore as to how far they can give over, or even divide their responsibility with persons who had no original interest in the responsibility which they had undertaken. It is all very easy, as Mr. Wylie observes, to get up an Insurance office, publish the names of Directors, get a large number of policy-holders, divide large profits to shareholders and when the tide of prosperity begins to ebb, from competition or other causes, call a meeting of the shareholders who have enjoyed the most of the profits hitherto earned, and then and there decide that the society shall be dissolved; merely informing the helpless policy-holders that arrangements have been made to transfer the policies to some other office. Literally transferring them like a flock of sheep, from whose fleeces, when impounded in another fold, the shearing may yield another and perhaps a larger dividend. The policy-holders have unfortunately no recourse in such a case but the law, and ingeniously drawn up policies may even there bar their action. There can be no doubt that the equity of such cases would be to allow shareholders, who object to the proposed amalgamation, to receive the premiums back which they have paid during the term of their subscription; any loss which may have occurred during that period falling upon the shareholders who would have reaped the benefit of any profits paid in the way of dividends. The state of the law in this matter really requires that some provision should be made for such cases as that now referred to. We agree with Mr. Wylie that Insurance offices should be subject to the inspection of public auditors, appointed by the government or by the Board of Trade, if such a Board should be established in India, which we trust it will be ere long. That in cases of proposed amalgamation, the consent of at least two-thirds of the policy-holders should be obtained before carrying it out, and that the dissentients should be allowed to withdraw from their contract with either of the offices proposing the amalgamation, receiving back their premiums, less any profits they may have received. If the shareholders desire to dissolve the contract for their own benefit, they should certainly bear any loss resulting from any contracts made by themselves, or at least by their own officers.

Mr. Wylie wishes to show the necessity for interference in such matters by the Imperial Parliament. But, if we are not much mistaken, such interference is within the power of the Governor-General in Council. His Excellency is himself President of a very influential Life Assurance Company, and will, we think, see the necessity of some action upon such matters. The subject is, however, of such great importance, that it is entitled to further and more matured consideration.

THE PONDICHERRY SLAVE TRADE.

(*From the Madras Athenæum, Dec.* 4.)

IT is with no little satisfaction that we learn that the pleasant little "Family compact" at Pondicherry, for kidnapping Her Majesty's liege subjects of India and deporting them to the French Settlements, has been dissolved by the intervention of no less a person than the Emperor of the French himself. Our readers will remember that the Pondicherry Government, or rather Governor, had evidently resolved that emigration from India to the French Colonies, should take place from the port of Pondicherry only. The reason assigned for this determination was the apparently straightforward one, that thereby French Shipping would be considerably benefited, and that if, on the contrary, the emigrants were shipped from British ports, British vessels would monopolize all the advantages of the traffic. France, with all her progress and enlightenment, is only now allowing Free Trade ideas to dawn upon her benighted mind, and consequently this reason would doubtless have been a sufficient answer to any inquiries made on the subject by the French Colonial Minister. Though, supposing there were no other reasons for the decision of Pondicherry Government than the one assigned, this was in itself a gross violation of the spirit of the treaty by which France is permitted to recruit emigrants in India, to supply the deficient labor-market of her colonies. Regard for French shipping, however, was found on inquiry to dwindle into regard for the Governor of Pondicherry's son-in-law. The Madras Press took up the matter, and the Chamber of Commerce of the Presidency protested promptly and energetically against a measure that interfered with free-trade in shipping, and practically denied us the trifling compensation for the loss India sustains by the treaty, of carrying some, at least, of our own coolies away from our own territory to enrich our neighbours. Pondicherry, however, is a long way from Paris, and Governor D'Urbraye turned a deaf ear to our demands, thinking perhaps naturally enough for a French Governor, that the freedom and health of some thousands of British subjects, are small things to stand in the way of the enrichment of his estimable relative.

An English Chamber of Commerce, however, was no thus to be beaten, nor English journals to be thus silenced. Representations were made, we understand, by some of our merchants to the French Government, and the Minister loyally annulled the decree issued by the Pondicherry Government, regarding the emigration. We shall welcome with extreme pleasure this new and prompt assurance of the continuance of the *entente cordiale*. The proceedings with which M. D'Urbraye unfortunately connected himself, were discreditable to France and irritating to England. A treaty made in all good faith and liberal-mindedness, and in the sacred cause of man's freedom, between two great nations, was turned into an engine for oppression and slave-dealing, for the benefit of a few French officials, who, without a free Press and uncontrolled by public opinion, can do pretty well what they choose, if they have not the misfortune to have English neighbours to watch them. The French Minister's interference will, we trust, have the effect of inducing his deputy at Pondicherry to give up his discreditable speculations, and look after the people committed to his charge. The Bourbon Government had often expressed a wish to be allowed to obtain coolies from Madras, and we are informed that when the decision of the French Government was ascertained, orders were sent from Bourbon to this Presidency to recruit five thousand coolies.

BUG-DESTROYING MADE EASY.—M. Fournel, after having in vain attempted, by every known means, to destroy the bugs which infested a bedstead, happened, accidentally, to place in the room where the bedstead stood, a handful of the roots of the narrow leaved pepper-wort, (Lepidium ruderale) a short time after, he was greatly surprised, to find the bugs had utterly disappeared. On examination, he perceived that the insects had attached themselves in prodigious quantities to every branch, leaf, and flower of the pepper-wort. The fact is of great importance to domestic comfort, as it furnishes an easy means of attracting these insects from their generally inaccessible retreats, and consequently of effectually extirpating them.—*Magazine of Popular Science.*

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ENGLISH PRESS.

THE RISE IN THE BANK RATE OF DISCOUNT.

(From the Economist, Nov. 1.)

As we last week led our readers to anticipate, the Bank of England has raised the rate of interest from two to three per cent. The drain of silver to the East has continued, and its effects have been considerable. The bullion, which on Wednesday, the 15th of October, stood at 16,230,260*l*, is now reduced to 15,516,854*l*. The state of the banking department is :—

	£
Public deposits	6,091,697
Private deposits	16,455,543
Seven-day bills	718,742
	23,265,982

against a reserve of 9,152,074*l*, which could scarcely be considered sufficient to justify the maintenance of so very low a rate as two per cent. in the face of a drain of bullion to the East,—the sort of drain which in practice has always been found to be more undefinable in extent, and more influential in its consequences, than any other.

Trade, indeed, must in some measure continue slack so long as the American war is protracted and continues to produce its inevitable effects. But we should analyse the calamity to which we are exposed. The effect upon the cotton manufacture will continue so long as we are shut out from the market of the Southern States : all the operatives, all the capitalists interested in that manufacture will suffer ; all those whose trade is dependent upon the purchases of that portion of the working classes will be straitened, if not ruined. The effect of the stoppage of production which we are feeling will continue and augment. But, as yet, we have been feeling the effect of another force, which will not augment, which is even now slackening, which will tend to slacken still more,—we mean the stoppage of *consumption*. As yet, all shopkeepers have been unwilling to purchase more substitutes for cotton goods, or more dear goods, than were necessary. They have run their stocks low. But whether there be a blockade or no, the clothes of the world wear out. The immense accumulated stock of articles which is always produced in advance, and which acts as an industrial reserve fund to prevent our feeling the painful effect of momentary disturbances or dislocations in the productive arts, has produced its common effect upon a most unusual scale on the present occasion. The greatest manufacture in the world has been as suddenly and as forcibly disturbed as any manufacture ever was. That disturbance has now lasted for a considerable time, and yet we have not felt the want of the manufactured article. Our store in advance—which within proper limits is among the most beneficial necessities or industrial civilisation—has prevented the sort of calamity which at first sight would have struck every one as the most probable sort. Still the greatest store, the most beneficial reserve fund, will not last for ever. Now the time is coming, in part is already come, when the ordinary business of mankind must be transacted as usual, when the stocks of shopkeepers must be kept up and maintained, when purchases of something and some sort must commence and go on. Trade, therefore, as a whole, will probably be quicker, especially the domestic trade of the country, than it has been hitherto ; and we may anticipate in consequence that capital will be scarcer, and money dearer, than it has hitherto been.

THE EXHIBITION.

(From the Times, Nov. 1.)

This is the last day of the International Exhibition. On Monday it will reopen as a Bazaar. The bargain-loving multitude will press in with all the money they can spare to glean the leavings of the harvest and pick up the crumbs of the banquet. We wish them all the success that is compatible with the due claims of the exhibitors, and would gladly believe that the contents of the Exhibition are only separated to be safely installed as memorials of the year 1862. But this is the last day for those purer spirits who can enjoy without a thought of acquiring, who admire without envy, and having nothing, yet possess all that taste can appreciate or science understand. On Monday there will not be the grand promenade of the world that comes to see itself, or the restless, eager explorations of the excursionists. Under the limit of what a man can carry, the contents of the Exhibition will be carried about in multiplying packages, and even baskets, till the Palace presents the scene of an Indian loot or a Pennsylvanian clothes depot in Confederate hands. So to-day let us bid adieu to the friend that deserves at least as much as any friend the best word we can bestow. But the International Exhibition of 1862 need not appeal to our charity ; it has safe claims to our justice. Considering an unexampled combination of discouragements and drawbacks, we pronounce it a very great success. We can imagine, indeed, a higher success, even under the untoward circumstances, but that is only to say that we will not throw upon Providence the whole blame of the shortcoming. Criticism may find employment, but any possible difference that might have been made by better judgment in this or that detail of structure or arrangement sinks into nothing compared with the tremendous blows and discouragements from without which the work has had to endure. Unless it were actual and present war, or pestilence, it would be hard to conceive more injurious circumstances than a dreadful civil war, involving thirty millions of our own race and language, and the entire stoppage of the chief staple manufacture of our own country, reducing half a million people into objects of private charity or public relief. When these drawbacks are considered, it becomes almost a matter of arithmetical demonstration that the estimate of ten thousand more visitors *per diem* than in 1851 has been proved extravagant. That number of absences is fully accounted for. But this is not all. Calamity has struck both the head and the foot of the Exhibition. Both they that planned it and they for whom it was planned, both the Princely governor of the feast and the multitude of the invited, have been struck to the ground. All things have been against it ; and one messenger of ill-tidings has been succeeded by another, till, if it had been in the least degree possible, the Exhibition would have been put off in the hope of better days, and the world would have thought it only prudent to do so. We must all remember how conspicuous America, our own countrymen in the North, Her Majesty, and the Prince Consort were in the Exhibition of 1851. Would it not have been proclaimed an act of madness in 1860 to get up an Exhibition in which all these should be wanting ?

But this by no means represents the whole discouragement. The worst misfortune of this is that it is not the first. The child is not its father. Everything was in favour of the first ; entire novelty, unsatisfied curiosity, unbounded hopes of national progress and commercial success, and the very first occasion on which the metropolis, proud of its vast fabric of converging railways, had invited the whole British population to see what it could show them between a rising and setting sun. The whole idea was new to this country, and mere magnitudes, quantities, capacities, and contents were an immense stride upon the common apprehension. The seed fell on virgin soil ; the very spectacle impressed itself on a smooth tablet ; the glory flashed upon unused eyes ; the crowds, the colours, the hum of nations, the very idea of a world-wide concourse were the first realizations of hitherto idle dreams and baseless fancies. People had to search the poets, the most speculative philosophy, and the most dreamy mystics for the mental anticipations of thing they saw. No doubt, a grand idea was most splendidly and happily realised in 1851. The idea survived and grew ; and when it was expanded and improved in some material respects at Sydenham, people lost in the idea an exact recollection of the first object. So the public, fully prepared, and zealously assisted by the cynics of the Press, declared, without hesitation, that the glory of the second temple was not equal to that of the first. They pronounced that this was not so light as that which was soon found much too light ; that this was not so long as that which was called a perspective too long for human eye ; that this was not so lofty, which was not true ; or so happy in tint and colour, which was also untrue ; or so rich in its contents, which was demonstrably the greatest untruth of all. There was a foregone conclusion that this should be a failure. They who so predetermined had their reasons. They knew well what the American war was good for ; what the Cotton disaster would come to ; what the death of the Prince Consort might be put at ; what the laudation of the past and the universal love of safe disparagement would avail for the purpose. It was a very safe calculation, but it has failed. An excessive prudence has overleaped itself. The injurious estimate has been ruined by abundant caution. The Exhibition has proved a success. The total number of visitors will exceed that of 1851. The guarantors will purchase the credit of the enterprise at a very trifling cost. In every respect whatever a great improvement is established and a great step gained. In all future years the reference will be to this Exhibition as having beaten and eclipsed its predecessor. The time will come when the idea of this Exhibition will be thought as high as above all possible rivalry as that of 1851.

The question really resolves itself into a comparison which only requires common sense, candour, and an ordinary eyesight. Name any name or anything, and doubt must vanish. In glass, in China, in metal work of all kinds, for peace or for war, for ornament or for use, for sacred or for domestic purposes, in textile fabrics, in everything for which one goes either to a good London shop or a good national collection, or a great provincial manufacturer, there is manifest improvement. How is this point countervailed or disparaged by the sneer that this was nothing but a shop, and that even Scriptural allusions to the providence and beneficence of Heaven were misplaced in what was really a pecuniary speculation ? Such is not the way in which great efforts of enterprise, genius, and patriotism should be met, though, unhappily, it is the old and easy way of the world. We have said that there was room for criticism. There was ; for there have been mistakes, as there always must be. The building has been neither so well adapted for a promenade, nor for a great assembled unity, nor for a uniform dispersion and circulation of the visitors, nor for the display of great objects, nor for the examination of minor and less interesting articles, as the building in Hyde Park. In these respects we have gone back, perhaps because the site was not so convenient, and the building was meant not to stand,—besides that the original design was not wholly carried out. These defects may have contributed just so much the less success than was hoped for, inasmuch as they were too consistent with the tone of depreciation already in the mind. We doubt, however, if they have really told on the numbers or actual success of the Exhibition. For the shortcoming, War, Famine, and Death are a sufficient account.

THE FEDERAL NAVY.

(From the Times, October 31.)

Nobody can refuse to the Federal Americans the credit of resolution and constancy. In spite of continuous defeats, of victories scarcely less discouraging, they have now persisted for 18 months in fighting out a game which everybody sees must be a losing one. We have recently learnt, indeed, from the publication of a remarkable letter, that the views of the contest universally entertained in Europe were presented to the Government of Washington by the oldest soldier in the States before the struggle began. General Winfield Scott put the real prospects of the war before the President and Mr. Seward when as yet not a battalion had been raised or a shot fired, and the experience of the campaigns has proved that the prognostications of the veteran commander fell even short of the truth. Yet, for all this, the Northerners are stubbornly bent upon their hopeless task. To a prodigious army, maintained no longer by volunteering, but conscription, they are now adding a very large, if not a powerful Navy. The numerical strength, indeed, of their active squadrons is especially notable, and, in these days of naval reconstruction and experimental fleets, we should be unwise if we omitted to observe their proceedings.

In January 1861, the Americans had 41 vessels of all rates in commission. There are now 256 men-of-war carrying the Federal flag, so that the Navy has been multiplied sixfold in less than two years. This, however, though denoting a wonderful effort on the part of the nation, is not a very extraordinary result when the circumstances are reviewed. On the same conditions we could send a thousand cruisers to sea in even a shorter time. The fact is, as we have before taken occasion to remark, that the Americans were driven out of their old tactics by the sharp pressure of instant necessity. Instead of concentrating their energies and their expenditure on one or two monstrous specimens of their respective classes, they pressed at once into their service every floating vessel that could be found. River steamers, ferry-boats, mail packets, merchantmen, and coasters were all brought up, hastily armed, and sent to sea under the pennant. The result, of course, was an astonishing increase of the national marine, and, as it happened, an efficient one, too. The Federals were fighting against an enemy who had no Navy at all, and consequently any fleet was good enough for the purpose. A really effective squadron might have made short work of these makeshifts, but the Confederates had no squadron of any kind, and so the extemporized fleet of the Northerners succeeded in keeping the sea and blockading the ports of the helpless South. Although, however, the Federals acted with this judicious decision on the spur of the moment, they lost no time in putting some better work in train. They accepted very promptly the conclusions of European Governments respecting iron-cased vessels, and ordered a good many ships on the new model. At the present moment they have between 25 and 30 of these vessels actually afloat, and no fewer than 37 building. Yet even here we must not delude ourselves with the belief that the "iron-clad steamer" of the Federal Navy List represents anything like such vessels as are now included in our own squadron at Lisbon. The same urgency in the demand, and the same peculiarity in the contemplated service, have been at work here also to affect the efficiency of the ships turned out. We know by experience what is required for such constructions as these : and when we hear that even improved and powerful models are launched in a few months, and for 80,000*l*. apiece, we can form a very good idea of their general quality.

With these qualifications, however, the new Federal Navy may certainly be regarded as a remarkable creation. That very Government which a few months ago had but 40 men-of-war afloat has now a blockading squadron of 51 vessels in the South Atlantic, and another of 43 in the North Atlantic. It has a third squadron of 57 ships in the West Gulf, and a fourth of 21 ships in the East Gulf. Besides these, there is a flotilla in the Potamac numbering 24 vessels, and another in the Mississippi comprising 29. The chief portion of the Navy, it will thus be seen, is employed on home service in the prosecution of the civil war, but foreign stations are not entirely neglected. The Pacific squadron has five ships ; that in the Mediterranean as many more. On the East India station there are two vessels : in the West Indies—it is significantly added " at present" —there are six. Three of these constitute the little squadron under the command of Commodore Wilkes at Bermuda, and we can learn from the list before us their dimensions and armaments. The Wachusett, carrying the Commodore's flag, a screw steamsloop of 1,032 tons' burden and nine guns—apparently much such a vessel as the Tuscarora, with which we made acquaintance in our own waters last spring. The Sonoma and Tioga, described in the reports from Bermuda as " gunboats," are paddlewheel steamers, mounting six guns each, one being of 955 and the other of 819 tons' burden. From other documents in our possession we gather that all three ships have been built under the immediate superintendence of the Federal Navy Department since the commencement of the war.

It is not a little striking to observe that the Americans, notwithstanding their recognition of iron-plating in naval architecture, are nevertheless building a great number of wooden ships. They have, in fact, almost as many of this class in hand as they have of the new class. All three of Commodore Wilkes's vessels are wooden vessels, though so recently launched, and there are 31 of much the same description still on the stocks. The Federal boast that their iron-clad ships form a greater proportion of their whole Navy than is to be found in any other Marine, and if all partially-plated gunboats are to be ranked as real Ironsides, the claim is sustainable; but still they have a great many wooden ships afloat entirely unprotected, and seem to except fair service from them. One thing, however, is certainly notable, and that is that they have utterly discarded, even on paper, all such vessels as ships of the line. In the whole list there are no ships larger than the 48-gun frigates of the Minnesota class, and we can find but two remaining even of these. The entire force consists of sloops, corvettes, and gunboats, the great majority of which mount less than ten guns. These guns, however, are very heavy, and, though the principle of the Dahlgren ordnance has not found much favour on this side of the Atlantic, they are probably formidable in their way. The system of the Federals appears to consist in building stout vessels on approved models, whether of wood or iron, and in giving them such dimensions as would enable them to carry from four to ten large guns. The Wachusett, for instance, if she follows the pattern of her class, would have two 11-inch Dahlgrens, running on circular railways, one 24-pounder rifled gun, and long 32's on her broadsides. The pattern vessel of the gunboat class is rated also to carry two 11-inch guns and two rifled Parrotts, but as the Sonoma and Tioga are returned as mounting six guns each, this armament must in their case have been increased.

Upon the whole, the new Federal Navy has been designed with so peculiar and exceptional an object that it is hardly safe to draw any general lessons from such an example. The Northerners wanted a fleet, not to encounter the fleets of an enemy, but to take on the instant and keep possession of an uncontested sea. They required gunboats for the navigation of broad rivers, and flotillas to co-operate with an army in the field. These necessities of their position they not only discerned, but accepted without an hour's delay, and the result certainly does them credit, as it has, indeed, done them service. Measured, however, by European standards, their squadrons can hardly be regarded as effective, unless we are to presume that other nations have expended upon their Navies a large amount of superfluous pains. We could do in a twelvemonth not only what the Americans have done, but five times as much. By pressing every species of craft into the service, and setting every building-yard to work without stint or scrutiny, we could soon multiply by a considerable figure the number of our ships in commission, but their quality would not remain such as it is at present.

THE CASE OF TARRAGONA AND MICHEL GROVE.

(From the Globe, Oct. 29.)

The stewards of the Jockey Club have given their decision in the now-celebrated case of the match between Tarragona and Michel Grove. It is, we believe, in effect, an expression of their opinion that the evidence brought before them did not prove either that Colonel Burnaby designed or ordered that his mare should be ridden so as to lose the match, or that Colonel Burnaby and Captain Annesley made fictitious bets. It was tolerably clear from the evidence that some such decision must be arrived at, for, as we before observed in commenting on the case, there was not sufficient actual evidence of the culpability of these gentlemen in the matter to warrant a police-magistrate in sending a case before a jury. It must be matter of regret, however, that the verdict is not more explicitly expressed, and that the acquittal is not pronounced in less reserved and reluctant terms. With gentlemen like Colonel Burnaby and Captain Annesley reputation should be only less precious than life, and when they are exposed to a public imputation of a most damning character and a public inquiry the decision ought to be prompt and clear. They should either be convicted and held up to the reprobation, which, if guilty, they would amply deserve, or they should be sent from before the Jockey Club as far as possible in the same position as if the subject had never been mooted. In this case the decision ought to have been either more or less. The word " Guilty" or " Not guilty" should have been pronounced. The verdict of " Not proven," which is in effect that now delivered, is scarcely a fair or manly one for a court of honour, though it is constitutional in a Scotch court of law ; while the delay of a fortnight which has been allowed to take place before its promulgation is not merely unnecessarily cruel to those so deeply interested, but, coupled with the terms of the decision, it wears the appearance of a reluctance on the part of the stewards to pronounce that acquittal which they and the public should be anxious to see honestly arrived at. The whole of the proceedings of the Jockey Club expose that body to animadversion on the part of public writers, for whom their acts appear to us to be a fit subject of comment. The Jockey Club is a public body, depending for support in the main, like all public bodies, however socially exalted, upon the estimation in which they are held by the public. An eccentric nobleman who belongs to their body would appear to think otherwise from the fact of his having given notice of his desire to call attention to certain comments of a writer in the press. He has an undoubted right to do so—as undoubted as is the privilege of the journalist of whom he complains to remark upon any ascertained facts of public interest which may legitimately fall in his way. If Lord Winchilsea can show that the writer in question was unjust or unfair in his observations, the public sympathy will be with him and against the writer. If it should turn out otherwise the sympathy will be the other way, and Lord Winchilsea will not be excused for an aggressive motion, even on what might at first sight appear to be a fair ground namely, the fact that the Press has the honour of including Lord Winchilsea in its fraternity, and that reproof to an erring journalist would naturally come most appropriately from a brother of the pen. We know not what particular punishment it is in the power of the Jockey Club to inflict on a newspaper writer. We presume none, for legally they are only the proprietors of Newmarket-heath, and recognized arbitrators in certain matters with which newspaper censorships is entirely unconnected. But they have, like every aggrieved person, however humble, the right to complain of unfairness or misrepresentation, and to demand the correction of error put before the public. In this sense we are amenable to the Jockey Club ; also to the smallest defendant in the most trivial police report that may find its way into our columns, and in that spirit, and with a desire to be set right if we are wrong, we speak as we think just of their manner of dealing with this Tarragona business. As we said from the beginning, they appear to have been a good deal in the wrong. The case should not have been publicly dealt with unless on stronger evidence. There was scarcely anything beyond rumour to justify the investigation, and nothing can be more unsafe than to let rumour influence any steps dealing with matters of fact. The stewards seem to have made but little preliminary inquiry, to have neglected to take stock of the evidence likely to be brought before them which should be tolerably strong and clear to justify so grave a step. Even assuming that they had something before them which, though less strong, might yet have suggested a demand for explanation, they should, on receiving an answer, which *primâ facie* was undoubtedly full and satisfactory, have pronounced a decision to that effect, or have been prepared to impugn it in some essential particular. Their proceedings would have had more weight if those with any personal feelings in the matter, or any direct knowledge of the circumstances, had refrained from acting judicially. So terrible an imputation as was conveyed in calling in the aid of a professional detector of forgeries should not have been made except upon strong suspicion and facts to warrant it. Finally, the decision should not have been postponed for a fortnight, and ought to be less reserved in its terms. We have no doubt that the motives of the committee in instituting and conducting the inquiry were those of gentlemen, and men anxious to be firm in maintaining the morality of the Turf, and we would gladly attribute their failings to the fact that they are " unaccustomed persons" as regards such painful inquiries. While we trust they may long remain so, we may at the same time express a hope that whenever a similar case arises it will not be so gratuitously made a subject of investigation, and that if inquired into the proceedings will be conducted with such manifest judicial impartiality as to obtain the thorough confidence and respect of the public.

THE ROYAL SOVEREIGN SHIELD-SHIP

(From the Times, Oct. 21.)

For some times past our Naval Intelligence has recorded the progress of the Royal Sovereign "shield-ship" at Portsmouth, and the public has duly introduced to the various details of the equipment which this new man-of-war is receiving. It happens, however, that a great deal more is at stake in this work than ordinary readers would be apt to imagine. A solution of the last great problem in naval architecture is perhaps impending. At present the whole question is in suspense, but if the Royal Sovereign should actually succeed in doing what her designer expects her to do, she will once more turn the scale in favour, not of ships, but of guns, and possibly supersede the model of the hitherto triumphant Warrior.

At this moment no gun capable of piercing the Warrior's sides can be carried on board a ship even of the Warrior's build, and, as we know no better build than that of the Warrior, the conclusion is that in naval warfare ships beat guns. That is the position in which the controversy is left. But it has been proved by experiment that a certain Armstrong gun at 200 yards, and a Whitworth gun at 600 yards, could crush the Warrior's sides without fail if any floating vessel could be found to carry such cannon. Here, however, at present is the limit to the power of the attack. The maximum of weight allowable in a ship's gun is about 5 tons, whereas Mr. Whitworth's gun weighed upwards of 7 tons, and Sir William Armstrong's as much as 12 tons. For naval purposes, therefore, these powerful but ponderous pieces of ordnance would be useless. The armour which a ship can safely carry is proof against the heaviest gun which can be safely carried, so that until the carrying powers of a man-of-war are increased a first rate iron-cased frigate is secure against anything but shore batteries. The great question is whether this increase of carrying power can be given, and that is the question which the launch of the Royal Sovereign is expected to answer.

It seems to be admitted on all hands that the old 68-pounder service gun does really represent the heaviest piece of cannon which can be successfully worked on board ship, so long as ships are built and armed on the old-fashioned system. If a man-of-war is to carry her guns, as they have always been carried in broadside ports , then the limit above given is a limit which cannot be safely exceeded. But it is alleged on behalf of the shield-ships that this limitation does not apply to them. Their carrying capacities are said to be almost without limit. If the Royal Sovereign is a success, Mr. Whitworth's guns might be mounted on her turrets immediately, and those guns, as we know, would crush the armour of the Warrior. Nor would this be the extent of her powers. The Whitworth 120-pounder weighs 7 tons, but it is expected by the designer of the shield-ships that a gun of 25 or even 30 tons might be mounted and worked in such vessels with perfect ease. Ships, therefore, would thus be placed on a level with forts ; whatever gun a fort could carry a ship could carry, and the limit hitherto placed to the power of the attack in naval warfare would be effectually removed.

We shall be asked whether these anticipations are likely to be realized. We answer that experience alone can decide the question. The principle of the new system is intelligible enough, and it has been actually tried, though by no means sufficiently, by the American Government. The Federals, in fact, seem to adhere resolutely to this principle, which they are applying to all their latest models, whereas the Confederates, on the other hand, appear to have retained the old system of broadside ports. In a shield-ship the guns are concentrated in turrets or revolving towers, so that they are worked upon pivots under protection of the tower or shield. A ship may have a single turret, or three, or four, and each turret may carry either a single gun or two. At the outside, therefore, the armament of the vessel would not exceed eight or ten guns, so that each piece may be of very great weight without pressing severely on the carrying powers of the ship. Thus, the first principle is that of the concentration of weight on certain fixed centres, while the second, or subordinate principle, is that of giving the guns a necessary elevation, by mounting them on a species of turret raised from the deck. That a vessel can really be built on this model we know full well, for such was the model of the Monitor, and the Monitor not only went, after a fashion, to sea, but fought a desperate and not unsuccessful battle with a redoubtable antagonist. Moreover, the Federals, after taking the measure of her actual performances appear to have convinced themselves that the turret principle is a good one, for, though they have made alterations in other respects, they have carefully retained this feature in their new fabrics. So far, therefore, the system has been approved by experience, but the test as yet has been exceedingly imperfect.

We may say that at present no turret or shield-ship has been shown to be really seaworthy. The voyage of the Monitor was but a short coasting voyage and even that nearly proved fatal to her. It is understood that she all but foundered at sea, and such a precedent is not encouraging. On the other hand, we have proof positive that our broadside ships, and such as the Warrior and her consorts, may be relied upon as good seagoing vessels. The Warrior, all things considered, behaved very well, and Black Prince has since behaved still better. It is possible that the Royal Sovereign may show an equal capacity for sea-voyaging, and a greater capacity for fighting, but that remains to be seen. There is nothing antecedently improbable in the supposition that if a ship can carry 20 guns of 5 tons each, she may carry 5 guns of 20 tons each, and we have learnt by experiment that a 20 ton gun has a destructive capacity which a 5 ton gun cannot attain to. There can be no doubt, therefore, about the superior powers of the new armament, but it is obvious that so novel a distribution of weight may possibly produce unexpected results, and we cannot regard the question as otherwise than doubtful, until actual trial shall have bean made. Will these tremendous mounds of iron on a ship's deck have no effect on her behaviour in a storm or a seaway ?

The question, however, if at present obscure, is undoubtedly important in the extreme. It is hardly too much to say that if the shield principle is right, other principles are wrong, and the system of disposing a ship's guns along her broadside may have to be abandoned altogether. A shield-ship could destroy the Warrior with her monster guns, whereas no gun that the Warrior could carry would touch the shield-ship. Our old 68-pounders would be helpless against the turret-pieces of the new Ironsides, and the famous Warrior-model would be exploded. Nor need it be apprehended that such a result would occasion any formidable loss or inconvenience. Our Warriors are as yet few in number, and the damage in this respect would be limited, whereas the economy of the shield principle is said to be one of its chief advantages. Upon the whole, we should perhaps profit by the discovery that all our half-built ships might be cheaply and expeditiously converted into vessels stronger than the Warrior, even though we should have to give up our Warriors as the price of the information. Once more, however, let us add all this theory has to be proved, but it is certainly a clear conclusion that the sooner it is proved the better. Too many hands can hardly be put upon the Royal Sovereign if the launch of that vessel is to decide the direction of our present efforts and the character of our future Navy.

We hear that the ex-Queen of Naples is suffering severely in health—her life is even said to be in danger,—and she wishes much to retire from the excitement of the world for a time, for the benefit she may derive from perfect seclusion, as well as for the spiritual consolation she finds in performing strict religious duties with the nuns of Ursuline at Augsburg.—*Court Journal.*

Business Announcements.

JUST RECEIVED.—Per Ships *Caledonian* and *Sea Horse*. Tennent's Beer in quarts and pints. Tennent's Porter in quarts and pints, in magnificent condition. McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

PRESERVED PROVISIONS.—FROM D. HOGARTH & Co., of Aberdeen and London, per Ship *Talbot*. There comprise Roast Beef, Corned Beef, Rump Steaks, Boiled Beef, Roast Veal, Veal and Vegetables, Roast Mutton, Haucot Mutton, Irish Stew, Boiled Mutton, Scotch Haggis, Seasoned Beef, Mixed Collops, A lamode Beef, Ox Cheek and Vegetables, Beef and Vegetables, Stewed Veal, Minced Veal, Veal Cutlets, Calf's Heads, Seasoned Mutton, Hashed Mutton, Mutton and Vegetables, Lamb and Peas, Veal and Peas, Curried Veal.

SOUPS.—Mock Turtle, Giblet, Hare, Mulligatawney, Vegetable, Green Peas, Cressi, Vermicelli, Venison, Oyster, Veal, Ox Cheek, Chicken, Kidney, Julliene, Gravy Soup, Mutton Broth, Grouse, Partridge, Fine Bouili, and Essence of Beef.

FISH.—Findon Haddocks, Fresh Herrings, Salmon, Oysters, and Lobsters.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.
No. 1, Church Gate Street.

W. H. WALKER & Co., Ironmongers, Cutlers, Brassfounders and General Dealers, Corner of Church Street, Fort, rely on their customers not to hesitate in sending orders for *anything* required. A Fresh Stock of all kinds of Carpenters' Tools just landed.
GALVANIZED WROUGHT IRON PIPING, ½ to 2 inch.
LAMBERT'S STOP, BIB and BALL COCKS, ½ to 1½ inch.
BLISTER STEEL, Warranted, Rs. 14 per cwt.
SMITH'S BENCH VICES. 4 INCH to 7 INCH.
PERFORATED ZINC, various patterns.
PAINT BRUSHES of all kinds.
LIPSCOMBE'S WATER FILTER.
SMITH'S ANVILS and HAMMERS, SWAGE ANVILS.
JIM CROWS.
RATCHET BRACES, CALLIPERS, LATHE CARRIERS.
PORTABLE FORGES.
BICKFORD'S WET and DRY FUZE.
4ft. HINGES IRON, with Screw-bolt Staples for Cotton Mills.
PORTLAND CEMENT, just landed, 3½ Bushel Casks. Rs. 12.
N. B.—W. H. W. Co., have just imported 50 & 100 feet lengths of ¾ & 1 inch Vulcanized India Rubber Hose with 3 Jets and Nozzle to attach to Service Pipes for watering gardens. This Hose being of the best Vulcanized India Rubber, requires no care, and can be laid by for any length of time wet or dry.
PRICE LISTS AND ESTIMATES FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.
W. H. WALKER & Co.

CHARTS.

TO SHIP-MASTERS, SHIP-OWNERS, AND CHARTERERS.

SHORTLY EXPECTED.—The following selection of ADMIRALTY CHARTS, of the latest Surveys :
Kurrachee Harbour.
Malabar Coast.
Persian Gulf.
Bay of Bengal.
Outlying Charts from Bombay to Persian Gulf.
Straits of Malacca.
Straits of Singapore.
Red Sea, on large Scale.
China Sea, on large Scale.
Coromandel Coast.
Arracan Coast, on large Scale.
Mauritius.
Seychelle Islands.
Andaman.
Point de Galle.
Mozambique Channel, &c. &c.
Bombay Gazette Office, 27, Apollo Street, Fort.

Auction Announcements.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF DEALS.
TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 13th instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction on the Elphinstone Bunder, and in convenient lots, an Invoice of Deals comprising—
Redwood, Swedish, and American Spruce.
Of the former the dimensions are 12 to 23 feet by 9 inches by 3 inches, and by 13 inches by 3 inches, of the latter 16 and 17 feet by 7 inches by 3 inches.
N. B.—They can be inspected on the Elphinstone Bunder at any time. Terms 25 per cent. deposit at time of sale and balance on delivery.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.
On MONDAY, the 15th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms.
1000 Pieces Grey Shirtings, 8¼ lbs.
250 „ „ Longcloths.
500 „ „ Madapollams.
200 „ „ Jacconets.
A few Bales Mule and Water Twist.
CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 12th December 1862.

MESSRS. FRANCIS & CO.
On TUESDAY next, the 16th instant, Messrs. FRANCIS & Co. will sell by Public Auction, Grey Goods, White Muslins, a few Bales Twist, ready-made Shirts, Merino under-Shirts, &c. &c.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.
Fresh Hams and Cheese by the last Overland Mail.
Millinery, consisting of Muslin and Lace Shawls, Mantillas, &c.
Saddlery, by MacNaghten of Glasgow, containing Single Harness, Reins, Bridles, Hogskin Saddles, Extra Girths, Brushes, &c.
Cordage, about 80 Coils Hemp Rope ; Wire Netting, suitable for Garden enclosures.
A few good Gold Geneva Watches, Carriage Linings, Oil Carpets, for Floor and Stair cases.
St. Estephe Claret, Champagne in pints, and Gin in cases, of 15 flasks.
1 Barrel Organ playing 40 Tunes, Bronzed Argand Lamps of 1, 2, 3, and 4 Lights, by A. J. Nash and Co., of London, Breakfast Services for 12.
Superior Hair Oil in large and small bottles, at Rs. 9 and Rs. 6 per doz. Cod Liver Oil in large and small Bottles and Bailey's Hair Wash.
N. B.—Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co. have kindly permitted us to state that reference may be made to them.
FRANCIS & Co.
Forbes Street, Bombay, 12th December 1862.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & CO.
TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 13th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey Shirtings, Madapollams, few Bales of Twists, Blue Shirtings, &c. &c.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.
ON MONDAY, the 15th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 3 P.M., by order of LUXIMON VENOBA CAMUT
Lot No 1.—All that Piece or Parcel of Land or Ground with the Messuage, Tenements and building standing thereon, situate, lying, and being in Pakmorah Street, near Bhendy Bazaar, bearing No. 2687 and 2688 of the Collector of Land Revenue, and assessed by Collector of Assessment under No 11, and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on or towards the East by the Public Road, on or towards the West by the House of Chimnajee Ranoojee, on or towards the North by the House of Sukaram Kotia, and on or towards the South by the House of Halleema Beebee, widow, containing by admeasurement 333 3-9th square yards or thereabouts.
Lot No. 2.—Also, on TUESDAY, the 16th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, all that Piece or Parcel of Land or Ground with the Messuage, Tenements, or Dwelling House, and premises, situate, lying, and being at Coombarwadda Street, without the Fort Walls of Bombay, under No. 2971 of the Collector of Land Revenue, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 14, and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on or towards the East by the Public Gutter, on or towards the West by the Patton Street, on New Road, on or towards the North by the house of Jamall Borah, and on or towards the South by the House of Sacaram Maloojee, containing by admeasurement 152 2-9th square yards or thereabouts.

HAVE ON COMMISSION,
2 Rosewood New Cottage Pianofortes by " W. Bowman," London.
1 Rosewood Folding Harmonium.
DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.
No. 12, Forbes Street, Bombay, 12th Dec., 1862.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE.
EXTENSIVE SALE OF VALUABLE MARBLE VASES, &c. &c., BY PUBLIC AUCTION.
RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 22nd instant, at his Rooms in Medow Street, a large and valuable assortment of Marble Vases, suitable for Gardens, &c. &c. The whole will be on view from 15th of December.

AUCTION SALE OF FINE ENGRAVINGS, OIL PAINTINGS, &c. &c.
RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY the 22nd instant, at his Rooms in Medow Street, the undermentioned fine Engravings, Oil Paintings in handsome Gilt and other Frames, &c., &c.
1 Large Oil Painting of the late Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart, in handsome Gilt Frame.
1 Ditto do. of an Indian Woman.
10 Small do. on different Subjects.
12 Very small Round do. of H. M. the Queen and the late Prince Albert, the Emperor and the Empress of France.
1 Set 4 Engravings of Paul and Virginia.
1 Set 2 do. Chasseaux Lions.
1 Set 2 do. of Ships.
2 Ladies Work Cases with Music.
1 Cigar Holder with do.
1 Singing Bird in Glass Dome.
6 Musical Boxes, some of them with Dancing Figures

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.
GLASS DOMES FOR CLOCKS AND FIGURES.
RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE has just received for sale on Commission, a small Invoice of Spare Glass Domes with stands, suitable for Clocks, Figures, &c. &c.
PIANOFORTE.
A Handsome Rosewood Cottage Pianoforte, *quite new*, made expressly to order for Indian climate. Apply to RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE & Co.
Bombay, 12th December 1862.

Wines, Spirits, Beer, &c.

BEAUJOLAIS WINE.—A light sound BURGUNDY, price reduced to Rs. 15 per dozen. Apply to Mr. CURSETJEE NOWROJEE, at Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

FOR SALE.—RUCK, FENWICK & Co.'s SHERRY and PORT. BARTON & GUESTIER, BEYCHEVELLE CLARET, and RUINART PERE, and FILS CHAMPAGNE, just arrived.
MILNER & SON'S PATENT FIRE RESISTING SAFES.
Apply to CURSETJEE NOWROJEE, at the Godowns of Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.
Bombay, 6th May 1861.

JUST RECEIVED.—A fresh Consignment of the following celebrated Brandies in one dozen Cases :
Ducemier's.
Brandenbury Freres.
Hernozants.
McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.
Church Gate.

FOR SALE.—The following superior WINES—
Sparkling Moselle in Cases of 1 Dozen Quarts.
Ditto ditto 2 Pints.
Sparkling Hock ditto 1 Quarts.
Ditto ditto 2 Pints.
Ruedesheim ditto 2 do.
Apply to S. BURSTALL & Co.

ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned. The following received from Messrs. J. COCKBURN & CAMPBELL.
PORT in Case containing......... 3 Dozen (Quarts.
Do. in Case containing......... 2 „ (Pints.)
OLD TOM in Case containing... 1 „
WHISKEY in Case containing. 1 „
W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE.—GIESLER'S CHAMPAGNE. Large supplies from Messrs. F. GIESLER & Co. of London, expected immediately ; orders for which will be registered by
W. NICOL & Co.

ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned :—
Block and Grey's Claret in Case containing 1 doz. each.
Giesler's Moselle in Case containing......... 1 „ „
Do. Brandy in Case containing......... 1 „ „
Do. Eau de Cologne in Box containing ½ „ „
W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE—

BURGUNDY WINES.	Rs.	LIQUEURS.	Rs.
Hermitage, qts.	25	Anizette	30
St. George „	23	Crême de Cretis	22
Chambertin „	20	BRANDIES.	Rs.
Do. Pints.	11	Delbruck Fils old Cognac	32
Clos. Vougeot qts.	18	Craritte Dupont's do.	25
Do. Pints.	10	Castillon's do.	28
CLARETS.	Rs.	CORDIALS.	Rs.
Léoville, qts.	30	Raspberry	20
Chateau Margaux	22	Cherry Cordial	20
Sauterne	22	Whiskey	21
SHERRY.	Rs.	Old Tom, by Booth	18
Old Golden	22	GINGER WINE, by John Grabbie	20
Brown	20	GERMAN ABSINTHE	18

N. B.—To close an Account. Messrs. Delbruck Fils, " St. Estephe" Claret sold hitherto at Rs. 24, reduced to Rs. 16 per dozen. Apply to
ALBERT VINAY.
6, Forbes Street.

MESSRS. GLEDSTANES, CONINGHAM & CO beg leave to inform their friends and the public in the Bombay Presidency, that they have made arrangements for the regular supply of their WINES and SPIRITS through their Agents, MESSRS. LEGGATT & Co., Bombay, at whose Godowns they will in future be always procurable.
Messrs. GLEDSTANES, CONINGHAM & Co. will continue to ship the same qualities of Wines and Spirits which have hitherto been in such extensive demand, and beg reference to the following list of those descriptions which have been found most suitable for consumption in India :—

LIST OF PRICES.

	Per Dozen. Rs.
Pale Sherry, White Seal, in 1 or 3 dozen cases	20
Do. Do. Black „	25
Do. Do. Yellow „	29
Amontillado, Red „	32
Port Black „	28
Do. Pints „	15
Claret Blue „	20
Do. Leoville, Yellow „	30
Do. Chateau Margaux, Red Seal	35
Champagne, Sparkling	36
Do. do. 1st quality	42
Sauterne	30
Moselle	30
Do. Sparkling	36
Rhenish	20
Pale Brandy	30
Do. Do. very fine	36
Gin, Old Tom	18
Geneva, ...15 Flasks	23
Cherry Brandy, finest	36
Do. do. „ Pints	18

Liqueurs of finest qualities.
N. B.—Direct orders for Wines in Wood or Bottle and all kinds of Spirits and Liquors, will be promptly executed.
11, Regent Street, London, Jan. 1, 1862.

WINES, SPIRITS, & BEER, PRICE LIST.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. confidently recommend a new Batch of Sherries and would beg to draw attention to their revised list of Wines, &c.

		Rs.
SHERRIES—		
Black Seal ......Amontillado	per dozen	28
Bronze do., White do. ......Good Dinner Wines	„	24
Brown do., Yellow do.	„	22
MADEIRA, very old	„	42
PORT—		
Black Seal—Matured Fruity ...... Quarts	„	28
Do. Do. ...... Pints	„	15
Red Seal ...... Quarts	„	24
Do. Do. ...... Pints	„	13
CLARET—		
Chateaux Margaux	„	34
Leoville	„	28
St. Julien	„	22
Medoc	„	16
CHAMPAGNE—		
Superior quality...A. DePaul......Quarts	„	40
Do. ...A. DePaul......Pints	„	21
Do. ...J. C. Morizet...Quarts	„	36
Do. ...do. ......Pints	„	19
HOCK—		
Sparkling and Still { Dembar & Jordan, Coblentz Rhine... do. }	per dozen	38
MOSSELE do.		
CRABBIE'S GINGER WINE	„	21
TREACHER & Co.'s do.	„	18
CURACOA	„	42
MARASCHINO	„	40
CHERRY BRANDY	„	30
SPIRITS—		
Brandies Rs. 18, 24, 30, 36		
do. ...Julies Robins (30 years old)	„	50
Rum ......Fine old Jamaica	„	20
Gin—Old Tom...Booth, London	„	
Do. ......Hollands in cases	„	
WHISKEY ......Glenlivat, Crabbie	„	21

BEERS AND STOUT.
Allopp's and Bass' Ale and Beer, English and Country bottled, just to hand in excellent condition.
GUINNESS' Dublin, BARCLAY and PERKINS' London, and TENNENTS' Stout and Porter, Pints and Quarts.
TREACHER & Co.
BOMBAY, POONA, KAMPTEE, KURRACHEE, AND KOTREE.

THE LONDON HOUSE.
TERMS CASH.
RECEIVED PER LAST OVERLAND MAIL.
MASTER MASONS APRONS, best quality.
Master Masons Sashes, best quality.
Royal Arch suits, best quality.
Knight Templars suits, best quality.
Masonic Jewellery of all degrees.
Material for making Aprons, Sashes, &c.
A few pair of Ear Rings.
Knife, Fork, and Spoon, Sterling Silver.
Ditto Christening presents.
Silver Mugs, for Christening presents.
Do. for Rifle matches.
Do. for Races.
Do. for Regattas.
Gold Albert Chains 22 carats.
Real Meerschaum Pipes, from Rs. 5.
Cricketers Pipes Rs. 1 each.
Gold and Silver Pencil cases.
Ivory do. with Pen Knives.
Gold Swivels, Hooks, Charms.
Brass Tent Clocks 8 days, will work in any position.
Wood Marine Clock daily, do. do.
Do. 8 days striking do.
Race Glasses.—The best ever made.
French and American Clocks.
Ladies' Jewellery of every discription.
Best Gold Wedding Rings.
Gold and Silver Thimbles.
Silver Salt Spoons, Pickle Forks, each Rs. 1-8.
Silver Butter Knives, each Rs. 5.
Do. Tortoise-shell Links, per pair—Rs. 1.
Best Gold Lockets for one, two, and four miniatures.
Gold Sleepers—Rs. 3-8 and 5.
Gold Crosses Enamelied—
Ladies' Gold Neck Chains, latest patterns, from Rs. 35.
Gentlemen's Gold Alberts, do. from Rs. 35.
Silver Neck Chains each—Rs. 6.
Silver Alberts, from Rs. 5-8 to 10.
Ladies' best Gold Rings, set with valuable stones and brilliants, from Rs. 25.
Gentlemen's Gold Rings, from Rs. 10 to 40.
Do. Gold Scarf Pins, from Rs. 15 to 36.
Do. Gilt do. do. each—Rs. 4.
Silver Chuck Muck cases, each—Rs. 8.
Ladies' Companions of Pearl, Tortoise-shell, Wood and Leather, fitted with Silver mounted Scissors, Thimble, Pencils, Pen-knife, Scent Bottle, Memorandum Card, and Bodkin.
1st Class Hunting Watches, by James McCabe.
Do. do. do. by John Jones.
Do. do. do. by Thornhill Brothers and Co.
Do. do. Race Watches by Do. do.
Do. Railway Watches by Do. do.
Also a large invoice of English Watches by different manufacturers.
Watches made to order.
Old Gold and Silver, old Coins, Antiques, all kinds of Jewellery, Watches, Diamonds, Pearls, Coral, Plated Articles, &c., bought and taken in exchange.
THORNHILL BROTHERS & Co., Practical Watchmakers and direct Importers from London and Geneva.
Bombay, Established 1861.
Orders from outstations must be accompanied by remittance of reference for payment.
THORNHILL BROTHERS & Co.

Business Announcements.

BY THE MAIL.—FOURTEEN SONGS AND BALLADS, written and composed by Prince Ernest (The Duke of Saxe-Coburg) and his Royal Highness the late Prince Albert.
The great exhibition Music Book containing the national and patriotic airs of the principal countries of the world.
McCOMBIE, & WRIGHT.

MRS. HERN, Milliner and Dress-Maker, No. 3, Medow Street, Fort.

MRS. McAULEY.
NO. 28, APOLLO STREET, FORT.—Just to hand a choice selection of fashionable Millinery for the present season, moderately priced to ensure ready sale.
N.B.—Wedding and Mourning articles always on hand.

MRS. HERN,
MILLINER AND DRESS MAKER,
3, MEDOW STREET, FORT.
BEGS to intimate that she has just received several cases of
NEW GOODS,
consisting of Trimmed and Untrimmed Crinoline and Straw Bonnets and Hats for Ladies and Children, made up Bonnets, Infant's Hoods and Hats, Feather Tufts.
A nice assortment of Flowers, Ribbons, Bonnet Caps, Black and White Tulle Falls, Velvet Head-dresses, Coronets ornamented with Steel.
A choice selection of Wreath and Bouquets.
Plain and Fancy Silks, Bright Black and White ditto, Plain and Fancy Mohairs, Etoile Gauze and Fancy Grenadines, suitable for Dinner and evening wear, Organdi Muslins Printed Cambrics, Warm Dresses for ladies going " home" in fine Linsey Woolsey, Broché, Broché Crossover and Broché Genippes
London made up Skirts, also Morning Wrappers and Jackets, Zouave Jackets, and Bodies in Muslin and Silk Andalusian Vests.
Corsets and Expansion Shirts.
Maltese Sets Sleeves and Collars, Maltese ditto Cuffs and Collars, Muslin ditto Sleeves and Collars, Linen Cuffs and Collars ;
White and all the new Colors in Tarlatans, White fine Swiss and Spotted Book Muslins, Black and White Plain and Figured Brussels Netts, Black Lace Tunics, Gold Spotted Blond for Ball Dresses, Tulle Berthes, Parisian Fans.
BRIDAL WREATHS, &c.
Bouquets, Flowers and Favors, Veils in Limerick Honiton and Tulle.
BRIDAL BONNETS.
White Lace Flouncing, Embroidered and Lace Trimmed Handkerchiefs, Plain ditto, White and Colored Llama Shawls, White and Black Grenadine square Shawls, Fancy Checked and Striped Llama Shawls ; Grenadine Cloaks and material for making up ditto, Black Glace Mantles, Spanish Lace Shawls and Mantles.
FAMILY MOURNING.
Black soft Patent Crêpe, fine Black Paramatta Norwick and French Bareges Tamatave French Merino, Black Grenadine for Cloaks, Crêpe Trimmings, Crêpe Sets Collars and Sleeves, Crêpe Falls and Veils, Black Shawls, Crêpe and Crinoline Bonnets. Jet Brooches and Buckles.
Air-tight Japan Tin Boxes.
Particular attention given to Wedding and Mourning orders.
No orders can be attended to, unless containing a remittance for Goods required, or reference in Bombay.
November, 1862.

MRS. LAKE has the pleasure to inform the Ladies of Bombay and those at Outstations that she has just received ex *Empress of India, Windsor Castle*, and *Overland*, a large and well selected assortment of *Fashionable Millinery* of every description, consisting of—
BALL DRESSES, in *Tulle, Lace, Blonde, Tarlaton, Silk*, &c. &c.
CHINEE Striped and figured " *Silk Dresses*."
Rich *Evening* Silks and Grenadines.
Colored *Grenadine*, and Barège Dresses.
Colored Exhibition Organdie Muslins.
Plain and Sprigged Grenadine Muslins.
White Fancy Muslin and Tarlaton Dresses.
White Brilliants and Dorias for Morning Dresses.
Colored Brilliants and Jacconets for Morning Dresses.
Mousseline de soi Dresses.
White and Colored Tarlatons.
Coloured Mohair Dresses and Burnous to match.
Chinée Sprigged Muslin Dresses.
White, Black, and Colored Glacé Silks.
Black and White Lace Flouncing.
Lawn and Muslin Linings for Dresses.
Plain Book Muslin.
Colored Cloth for Ladies' Mantles (warm).
Warm Materials for Dresses &c. for Ladies proceeding Home.
Black and White Lace *Shawls*.
Black Llama Burnouses.
White and Colored Llama *Shawls*.
White Llama Burnouses.
Black Silk Mantles, and *Opera Cloaks*.
Black Silk Paletots.
Rich Cloaks and Hoods for Infants.
Dress Bonnets, in Tulle, Silk, Blonde, Chip, Crêpe, &c. &c.
Plain and Figured Crinoline Bonnets.
Embroidered French Cambric *Handkerchiefs*.
Embroidered Muslin and Lace Sets, *Collar* and *Sleeves*.
Black and White Maltese *real Lace Lappets*.
Black and White Spotted Tulle *Falls*.
Black, Brown, and Colored *Hair Nets*.
Fancy, Gilt, and Caroline *Buckles*.
Black, White, and Figured *Spotted Nets*.
" *Victoria*" and " *Empress*" Skeleton Petticoats.
Valenciennes, Maltese, and Imitation *Laces*.
Rich Fancy Fans.
Black and Colored Silk Velvet.
Jet and Gold Ornaments.
Plain Hemmed French *Cambric* and *Lace Pocket Handkerchiefs*.
Black, White and Colored Kid Gloves (Ladies).
Exhibition Sashes.
Exhibition Chimisettes.
Exhibition Chip Bonnets.
Warm *Shawls* and *Cloaks*.
Lace Leaves and *Wreaths for Bonnets*.
Tassels, Trimmings, Ribbons, Flowers, and Feathers, &c.
Book Muslin and Jacconet Embroidery.
Black, White, and Colored Sewing Cotton.
Aluminium, Steel, and Enamel Ornaments.
Patent Frilling for *Children's Dresses*.
Rich Ostrich and Fancy Feathers.
Fancy Hats, richly trimmed, with " *Feathers* and " *Flowers*."
Boys' and *Girls' Hats*, in great variety.
Wreaths and *Head Dresses of the Latest Fashions*.
Gold Tiaras.
Garnitures in flowers, for *Ball Dresses*.
Ladies' Corsets.
Hair Plaits.
Dress Preservers.
Colored *Fruit* for Hats.
Colored Gimps.
FOR WEDDINGS.
Bridal Bonnets and *Wreaths*.
Dresses in Tulle, Lace, Tarlaton, Silk, &c.
Tulle and Lace Bridal Squares.
Lace and Muslin Collars and Sleeves.
Lace Pocket Handkerchiefs.
FOR MOURNING.
Paramatta and Mohair (double width).
Black Grenadine and Barége.
Black Glacé Silks.
Grenadine Shawls and Burnouses.
White and Black Crêpe Sets, Collar and Sleeves.
Black Shawls and Silk Stockings.
Black Fans, Jet Ornaments.
Plain Hemmed Muslin Sets, Collar and Sleeves.
Half Mourning Muslins and Grenadine.
Half Mourning Check Silk Dresses.
Black and Grey Flowers.
Black Gimps &c. &c. &c.
Hours of business from 9 A.M. to 7 P.M.
Orders from outstations must be accompanied by a Remittance or reference for Payment in Bombay or no notice can be taken of them.
No. 7, Byculla Road, Bombay, November 1862.

JACOB AND COMPANY,
CIVIL, Military, and Outfitting establishment, Bombay, always on hand a large assortment of Black, Blue and Scarlet West of England Cloths.
Black, Blue, and Oxford Mixed Doeskins and Venetians.
A variety of Fancy Cassemeres, Scotch Tweeds, Heather mixtures and Fancy Flannels for Suits.
Drab, Brown, and Oxford mixed Corded Angolas, admirably adapted for Riding Trowsers.
Black and Colored Silk Alpacas.
White Fancy Quiltings for Vests.
Best English Longcloth Shirts and Linen Collars.
Fancy Silk and Lace Neck Ties and Scarfs.
Black Silk Hats from the best manufacturers.
Ellwood's Patent Ventilating Felt Helmets, and every other description of Hat at present in vogue in London, suited for all purposes, lately arrived.
Angolas, Gauze, and Thread under Shirts.
Brown and White Thread and Angola Socks.
Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes.
Trunks, Portmanteaus, Carpet Bags, Railway Wrappers, Writing Desks, Fancy Soaps, and Perfumery.
Eureka Shirts, Ellwoods's Air Chamber Helmets and Felt Hats.
Single and Double Barrelled Guns.
Doubled Barrelled Pistols and Revolvers.
A good supply of Ready-made Coats, Vests and Trowsers of every description, and Flannel Shirts, always on hand.
Cashmere, Nemegerry and Cabul Shawls, Scarfs, Coats and Dressing Gowns.
Bombay and Malabar-work and Persian Carpets.
A large assortment of China Shawls, Work Boxes, Fans and Curiosities.
A small assortment of real Meerschaum Pipes.
Patterns and Instructions for measurement sent Post Free.
N. B.—The Tailoring Department is under the superintendence of a thoroughly competent European Cutter, and Gentlemen may rest assured that all orders will be executed in a proper manner.
Ladies and Gentlemen proceeding to England will find the above cheaper than any other House can supply them.
Orders from Outstations should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

NOTICE.—The undersigned respectfully returns thanks for the liberal patronage he has hitherto received, and begs to inform the public of Bombay and Outstations that, owing to the present Building *undergoing extensive alterations*, he has removed to No. 29, Meadow Street, opposite the Bank of Bombay, and trusts so merit the same kind patronage and support, as he still continues to import the same first Class Goods, made especially to order, superior and cheaper to any imported, viz.
Gentlemen's Elastic Enamel Clump solid Boots.
„ do. do. Balmoral Boots.
„ do. Patent Leather Dress Boots.
„ do. French Calf Walking do.
„ Shooting Boots with hooks.
„ French Calf Oxford Shoes.
„ Enamel do. do.
Ladies' Black Kid Elastic Military Heel Boots.
„ Bronze Kid do. do. do.
„ Colored Cashmere do. do.
Childrens' Button Cloth Boots.
Do. Patent Leather Strap Shoes.
Youths' Strong Walking Boots and Shoes.
A large assortment of Goloshes, of all sizes.
Also, Hand Travelling Portmanteaus.
Cheaper than any other houses in the Presidency. Further supply has just been received of Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes ex *Wings of the Wind* and *Gloriana*. A further extensive supply is daily expected per *Empress of India*.
RICHARD PARTRIDGE,
Bombay, 29th September 1862. Red Boot Mart.

Business Announcements.

JUST RECEIVED, per ship *Empress of India.*—A fresh consignment of the celebrated Paraffin Candles.
McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

C. STEPHENS & SONS.—Take this opportunity of informing the Public, that as much anatomical skill is required in Shoeing a horse *properly*, they are now enabled to arrange so that one of them shall constantly be in attendance at the Forge to superintend the workmen, all of whom are Europeans, and have served their time in one of the first Forges in London. The injury done to animals in this Presidency by the ignorance of Farriers, who, without the slightest knowledge of the anatomy of the Horse's foot, practice their craft, is quite incalculable, and highly detrimental to the public interest.
Terms of Commission—5 per cent.
Certificates given as usual on the Soundness or Unsoundness of Horses for the Fee of Rupees 5.
C. STEPHENS AND SONS'
Veterinary Establishment, Commission Stables and Forge, Baboola Tank Road, Mazagon.

NEW GOODS.
LATE MESSRS. ESPERANCE & Co.—The Cheapest and best Fitting Tailoring establishment and Woollen Warehouse.
The Tailoring Department conducted by MR. BETTS, late Betts and Pagan.
MESSRS. E. & Co. have received per last Overland Mail, a supply of very superior West of England Cloths : Bedford Cords, &c. &c. Garments made of this article in a first rate style and at moderate charges. A large supply of the real Balmoral Bonnet and other goods too numerous to mention.
Also Black and Blue single Milled Wool Dyed Broad Cloths and Venetians, Black and Drab Alpaccas, White and Colored English made Shirts and Collars, Indian Gauze, Merino Vests and Pants, Black Silk Hats, Drab Felt Hats, Oxonian, Scilian, and air chamber Oxonians, Travelling and Balmoral Caps, Gents White Kid Gloves, Swimming bags, Money belts, and Overland trunks.
An endless variety of Piesse and Lubin's Perfumery, Brown Windsor Soap, Ambrosial, and Amon Shaving Soaps.
As MESSRS. E. & Co., have always on hand a large stock of Clothes, both heavy and light textures, Gentlemen leaving Bombay can be supplied with suitable Clothing at very moderate prices.
23, Apollo Street Fort.

INFANT-REARING.—MISS MARTINEAU, who, like all philosophical ladies, has studied the matter thoroughly, says, that " In England alone, 40,000 babes die annually ; and one-third more of that number grow up either idiotic, sickly, or deformed." The reason is evident, as Mothers, through inability to nurse their offspring, resort to the administration of baked flour, biscuits, tops-and-bottoms, or pap. The infant stomach cannot assimilate such crude preparations, and frequently rejects them ; but still the nurse or mother continues them, under the hope of soothing the child. Internal inflamation takes place—eructations, diarrhœa, and consumption, appear—and most frequently convulsions are induced which seal the infant's fate
The *Medical Times and Gazette*, conveys Dr. C. B. F. Routh's views on the same important subject, and his opinion is that Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica Food is adapted to obviate the mischief effectually. Dr. Routh is physician to the Samaritan Hospital for Women and Children. This learned and experienced practitioner says :—
" The human milk contains besides salt of lime, chloride of pŏtassium. Now, in common with carbonic acid, this salt enjoys the peculiar property of dissolving carbonate of lime or chalk. An absence of it in the food, as in wheat bread, is very injurious to a growing child ; hence, a child fed on pap for a time grows fat but the bones are soft ; frequently it sickens, and severe symptoms supervene. Amongst the vegetable substances, that which comes closest to milk in its composition, besides being more easily assimilated and strengthening, is, without doubt, Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica Food, containing both phosphoric acid in abundance, and chloride of potassium ; it also includes casein, the same principle which is found in milk in its constituent parts. No wonder, therefore, that under its influence many children affected with atrophy (wasting away of the body) and marked debility, have completely recovered. I have given it with the greatest advantage in such cases ; and, so far as I may judge from my own experience, practice fully carries out what theory, from a knowledge of its composition, led us to anticipate. It gives good muscle and strengthens the bones, restoring tone, and a healthy, regular action to the stomach and bowels, whether constipation or a relaxed state of the system is complained of."
C. B. F. ROUTH, M.D.
Packed in Bottles, with full instructions
Sole Agents, Messrs. FRAMJEE NUSSERWANJEE & Co., No. 1, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay.

Insurances, &c.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE;
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1720, FOR INSURING
BUILDINGS, GOODS, MERCHANDIZE, AND VESSELS IN PORT,
FROM LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE.
FOR RATES OF PREMIUM and full particulars apply to the undersigned, who are authorized to grant Policies of Insurance against Fire.
EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

ALBERT, MEDICAL, AND FAMILY ENDOWMENT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1838.
HEAD OFFICES, 7, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL, LONDON.
For the Assurance of Lives, and also for Granting Annuities, and Endowments.
Position and Progress of the Company.
The Accumulated Assets exceed £650,000
The Subscribed Capital 500,000
The Annual Income from Life Premiums exceeds 150,000
The Policy Claims and Bonuses Paid to Claimants exceed £1,000,000
The new business is progressing at the rate of £40,000 per annum.
Chief Offices for Western India.—BRUCE LANE, BOMBAY
Board of Management.
E. P. Repton, Esq (Messrs. E. Latham & Co.,) Merchant.
Framjee Nusserwanjee, Esq., Retired Merchant.
R. Hannay, Esq. (Grey & Co.,) Merchant.
Chas. F. Kelly, Esq., (Kelly & Hore), Solicitors.
Medical Officer.—J. VAUGHAN, Esq., F.R.C.S.
Solicitors—Messrs. Bickersteth & Cleveland.
Agents—Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co.
Bankers.—The Bank of Bombay and the Agra and U. S. Bank.
Secretary—C. H. Ogbourne Esq., F. S. S.
The Premiums.
UNDER authority from the Court of Directors of the late Hon'ble East India Company in September 1847, the Actuary was permitted to examine the Records of the India House with a view to the completion of a Report on the state of the Bengal Military Fund. The Rates of Premium of this Company have been computed from data obtained by him and from the Company's own subsequent experience. Other Life Assurance Companies have not enjoyed similar advantages in this respect.
For the Assurance of Rupees 1,000 for the whole term of life, the rates with Profits, are as follows :—the Premiums for the non-participating Scale being about 10 per cent. lower.

Age.	Civil. Half-yearly. Rs.	as.	p.	Civil. Monthly. Rs.	as.	p.	Military. Half-yearly. Rs.	as.	p.	Military. Monthly. Rs.	as.	p.
20	16	8	0	2	14	9	19	8	0	3	7	3
30	20	0	0	3	8	8	22	0	0	3	14	4
40	25	0	0	4	6	10	26	0	0	4	9	8
50	33	0	0	5	13	[illegible]	33	8	0	5	14	11
60	46	0	0	8	2	[illegible]	47	0	0	8	5	2

EXAMPLE.—*An Officer, aged 30, next birthday, may secure Rupees 10,000 to his heirs at his decease, whenever that may happen, by paying Rs. 220 half-yearly, or Rupees 38-15-4 monthly to this Company : or on the without profit scale, Rupees 200 half-yearly, or Rupees 35-6-8 monthly.*
The Premiums for SHORT TERMS correspondingly moderate and particularly favorable for Military men.
The Profits
Are ascertained every three years, a proportion equal to five-sixths of the whole profits being at the option of the Assured payable in cash—added to the Policy—or applied in reduction of future premiums.
The result of the last investigation will shortly be declared.
Guarantee Department.
In this department the Company guarantees the fidelity of individuals filling, or about to fill, situations of trust, where security is required for their integrity.
The Company's arrangements for the extension of the Guarantee System to India are not yet matured, but in the meantime proposals will be received and forwarded to London.
General Advantages.
These are fully stated in the Prospectus. The following may be noticed :—
Low rates of premium. Immediate reduction to English rates on the lives assured reaching Europe. Promptitude observed in issuing Policies. No charge for Entry-money, Policy, or Medical Fees. Premiums may be paid in one sum or Yearly, Half Yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly. Fifteen days of grace allowed. Medical Examiners remunerated for Reports. Policies indisputable.
Assignment of Policies registered without charge Assurances may be revived within six months of the date on which the Premium became due. Civil rates charged on the lives of Military Officers holding Civil appointments. Policies may, at the time of being effected, be made payable in London at the rate of two Shillings sterling per Company's Rupee.
Every information as to the Constitution, Terms, and Conditions of the Company, will be supplied, and Forms and instructions to parties wishing to effect Assurance, will be forwarded free on applying to the Secretary.
Holders of Policies in the original companies should send them in for Conversion or Endorsement.
EWART, LATHAM & Co. Agents,
C. H. OGBOURNE, Secretary.
Bombay, August 1862.

Printed for the Proprietor, by JAMES PEARSE, at the *Bombay Gazette* Press, No. 1, Manockjee Pitty's Buildings, Lower Colaba, and published by EDULJEE RUSTOMJEE, at 27, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS :—LONDON, FREDERIC ALGAR, 11, Clements Lane, Lombard Street, E.C.—PARIS, Messrs. H. & W. GALIGNANI, & Co., Publishers, Rue DeRivoli.—CALCUTTA, Messrs. THACKER SPINK, & Co.—MADRAS Messrs. PHAROAH & Co.